

6400/6600

SYSTEMS BULLETIN

3

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CONTENTS

6400/6600 SYSTEMS AVAILABILITY REPORT	v
6400/6600 LIBRARY SYSTEMS INSTALLATION	1
RELEASE DESCRIPTION	1
The System File	1
The Cosy Files	6
The List Tape	9
INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS	9
Modifying CMR	9
Equipment Status Table (EST)	10
Dead Start Panel Settings	28
Preparing The System File From COSY Files	28
6400/6600 SUPPLEMENTARY SYSTEMS INSTALLATION	47
PERT/TIME VERSION 1.0	47
INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS	47
6400/6600 RELEASE SUMMARIES	53
SCOPE VERSION 2.0	53
NEW FEATURES AND MODIFICATIONS	53
DMP	54
Catalog	55
COPYCR	56
LIMITATIONS AND KNOWN DEFICIENCIES	56
ASCENT VERSION 2.0	58
NEW FEATURES AND MODIFICATIONS	58
Conversion of ASCENT Programs	58
LIMITATIONS AND KNOWN DEFICIENCIES	61
FORTRAN VERSION 2.0	62
NEW FEATURES AND MODIFICATIONS	62
LIMITATIONS AND KNOWN DEFICIENCIES	72
PERT/TIME VERSION 1.0	75
LIMITATIONS AND KNOWN DEFICIENCIES	75
6400/6600 DOCUMENT CHANGES	77
SCOPE Reference Manual, Pub. No. 60173800	77

FIGURES AND TABLES

Figure 1	Catalog of the System Tape	3
Figure 2	Listing of CMR	12
Figure 3	SCOPE Verification Program	33
Figure 4	ASCENT Verification Program	36
Figure 5	COPYN Verification Program	41
Figure 6	FORTRAN Verification Program	43
Figure 7	Partial Sample of Type A PERT/TIME Verification Deck	50
Figure 8	Partial Sample of Type B PERT/TIME Verification Deck	51
Table 1	FORTRAN Library Routine Entry Points	65
Table 2	FORTRAN Object Routine Error Diagnostics	67

6400/6600 SYSTEMS AVAILABILITY REPORT

The systems listed below are currently available from Program Distribution in Palo Alto. Please submit requests to your local CONTROL DATA representative.

CHIPPEWA OPERATING SYSTEM

<u>System</u>	<u>Version</u>	<u>Maint. Doc. Available</u>	<u>Price Per Copy</u>
Chippewa Operating System* (Specify 3000 or 6000 controllers)	1.1	X	3.76
FORTRAN*	1.1		
ASCENT*	1.1	X	5.20
CDCKWIC	1.1	X	.75
MATRIX ALGEBRA SUBROUTINES	1.0	X	.52
PERT/TIME**	1.0	X	1.50

*The system library and source are distributed on one reel of tape. Please reference 64/6600 Systems Bulletin 2 for a description of the contents of the tape. 64/6600 Systems Bulletin 2 is part of the materials distributed with the above systems.

**Please specify when ordering that this product is to be used with Chippewa Operating System.

<u>System</u>	<u>Version</u>	<u>Maint. Doc. Available</u>	<u>Price Per Copy</u>
SCOPE*	2.0		
ASCENT/ASPER*	2.0		
FORTRAN*	2.0		
COPYN*	1.0		
PERT/TIME**	1.0		

The above systems were tested on a 6400 updated through Engineering Change Order (ECO) number 39.

*The system library and source are distributed on one reel of tape. Please reference 64/6600 Systems Bulletin 3 for a description of the contents of the tape. 64/6600 Systems Bulletin 3 is part of the materials distributed with the above systems.

**Please specify when ordering that this product is to be used with SCOPE.

6400/6600

LIBRARY SYSTEMS INSTALLATION

SCOPE Version 2.0 along with ASCENT Version 2.0, FORTRAN Version 2.0 and COPYN Version 1.0 has now been released. The release consists of:

Verification decks for SCOPE Version 2.0, ASCENT Version 2.0, FORTRAN Version 2.0 and COPYN Version 1.0.

A master tape containing the following nine files recorded in binary mode:

- File 1. The system file (binary)
- File 2. System routines (COSY) (STL, DSD, MTR, CMR)
- File 3. CM resident CP routines (COSY)
- File 4. CM resident PP routines (COSY)
- File 5. Disk resident PP routines (COSY)
- File 6. Disk resident utility routines (COSY)
- File 7. Disk resident FORTRAN object time routines (COSY)
- File 8. ASCENT (COSY)
- File 9. FORTRAN (COSY)

RELEASE DESCRIPTION

The System File

Each routine in the system appears on the system file as one or more binary logical records. These binary records are separated by zero length records into logical groups. RSL (and RPL) is no longer one logical record nor are the zero word terminators (3,7,9 card) used.

- Group 1. System Routines (STL, DSD, MTR, CMR)
- Group 2. Resident Subroutine Library (RSL)
- Group 3. Resident Peripheral Library (RPL)
- Group 4. Peripheral Library Directory Routines (PLD)
- Group 5. Central Library Directory Routines (CLD)

The ordering of routines within these groups is given in Figure 1.

The system file is represented as a binary card deck as follows:

STL	system routines
7-8-9 card	
DSD	
7-8-9 card	
MTR	
7-8-9 card	
CMR	
7-8-9 card	RSL
7-8-9 card	
ACGOER	
7-8-9 card	
DBLE	
7-8-9 card	
.	
TAN	RPL
7-8-9 card	
XRCL	
7-8-9 card	
7-8-9 card	
1AJ	
7-8-9 card	
1BJ	PLD
7-8-9 card	
.	
MSG	
7-8-9 card	
7-8-9 card	
007	
7-8-9 card	CLD
1CO	
7-8-9 card	
.	
TIM	
7-8-9 card	
WBR	
7-8-9 card	
7-8-9 card	
ASCENT	
7-8-9 card	
ASCENT1	
7-8-9 card	
.	
TANH	
7-8-9 card	
TIME	
7-8-9 card	
7-8-9 card	

Figure 1. Catalog of the System Tape

RECORD	LENGTH	PACKAGE	CKSUM	LENGTH
1	401	STL	2743	401
2	767	DSD	6747	750
3	775	MTR	152	756
4	5017	CMR	7535	5000
5	0			
6	46	ACGOER	7511	27
7	34	DBLE	4061	15
8	114	EXP	1161	75
9	51	GETBA	2036	32
10	64	IBAIEX	3355	45
11	35	LOGF	3345	16
12	144	SINCOS	1617	125
13	33	SNGL	6007	14
14	101	SORT	4764	62
15	1076	SYSTEM	6300	1057
16	154	TAN	564	135
17	37	XRCL	1006	20
18	0			
19	125	1AJ	35	106
20	151	1BJ	4036	132
21	226	1LJ	4641	207
22	272	10T	5645	253
23	140	2BD	6534	121
24	133	2BP	406	114
25	73	2CF	352	54
26	107	2DF	1514	70
27	65	2DT	6700	46
28	234	2LP	4643	215
29	223	2RC	4044	204
30	136	2RD	5004	117
31	175	2TB	5653	156
32	126	2TJ	3373	107
33	250	2TR	1441	231
34	340	2TS	1665	321
35	250	2TW	4663	231
36	144	2WD	6720	125
37	54	7DP	1763	35
38	62	7TP	533	43
39	46	CHK	7741	27
40	113	CIO	7056	74
41	45	MSG	6063	26
42	0			
43	1257	007	3334	1240
44	67	1C0	6523	50
45	145	1DF	746	126
46	41	1DS	6541	22
47	35	1FM	172	16
48	133	1LT	672	114
49	35	1PL	16	16
50	273	1PO	2466	254
51	137	1RF	6636	120
52	171	1RI	1176	152
53	145	1RO	4603	126
54	173	1TD	2526	154
55	153	2BT	10	134
56	72	2EF	7563	53
57	330	2LA	6101	311
58	416	2LB	7116	377
59	254	2LE	710	235
60	242	2PC	1440	223
61	222	2RT	326	203
62	217	2WT	3762	200

63	270	30T	7121	251
64	117	3SD	4000	100
65	104	4SD	403	65
66	1241	DIS	1567	1222
67	675	DMP	666	656
68	45	HLP	204	26
69	121	LBC	6350	102
70	1305	LDR	3767	1266
71	176	LOC	736	157
72	231	LOD	5474	212
73	100	PBC	664	61
74	173	PBS	3123	154
75	52	RBR	36	33
76	43	RFL	6320	24
77	54	SOS	7213	35
78	35	TIM	3275	16
79	53	WBR	6151	34
80	0			
81	265	ASCENT	1632	244
82	11545	ASCENT1	4157	11524
83	265	RUN	3324	244
84	22140	RUN1	530	22117
85	741	Q8DIAGP	4716	720
86	66	BKSP	6072	47
87	426	CATALOG	5722	407
88	113	COPY	1123	74
89	132	COPYBF	3274	113
90	120	COPYSBF	461	101
91	1233	COPYN	41	1214
92	3304	LOADER	7130	3265
93	77	OVERLOD	5443	60
94	54	REWIND	3400	35
95	610	VERIFY	4220	571
96	132	ALNLOG	324	113
97	207	ASINCOS	3473	170
98	135	ATAN	7532	116
99	156	ATAN2	1431	137
100	111	BACKSP	2032	72
101	160	BUFFEI	7532	141
102	137	BUFFEO	2732	120
103	72	CABS	7675	53
104	103	CBATEX	3712	64
105	103	CCOS	3720	64
106	74	CEXP	337	55
107	71	CLOG	7013	52
108	103	CSIN	1170	64
109	75	CSQRT	1764	56
110	50	DABS	7711	31
111	255	DATAN	4417	236
112	166	DBADEX	5626	147
113	57	DBAIEX	2450	40
114	204	DEXP	2531	165
115	325	DISPLA	676	306
116	251	DLNLOG	7723	232
117	103	DMOD	3223	64
118	55	DSIGN	1467	36
119	247	DSINCOS	1745	230
120	114	DSORT	5250	75
121	164	DUMP	6744	145
122	36	DVCHK	2630	17
123	76	ENDFIL	6503	57
124	62	IDINT	374	43
125	65	IFENDF	6074	46
126	166	INPUTB	1621	147
127	227	INPUTC	2256	210
128	136	INPUTS	3634	117

129	33	IOCHEC	2643	14
130	200	IOCHEK	5033	161
131	1271	KODER	761	1252
132	1200	KRAKER	3621	1161
133	56	LENGTH	136	37
134	134	OUTPTB	2326	115
135	213	OUTPTC	644	174
136	140	OUTPTS	4777	121
137	35	OVERFL	6045	16
138	107	OVERLAY	1007	70
139	54	PAUSE	5727	35
140	42	RANE	7647	23
141	66	RBAIEX	3370	47
142	124	RBAREX	5340	105
143	56	REMARK	3730	37
144	106	REWINM	713	67
145	55	SECOND	2677	36
146	200	SEGMENT	7745	161
147	50	SLITE	6070	31
148	55	SLITET	6056	36
149	52	SSWTCH	4133	33
150	37	START	3751	20
151	105	TANH	7011	66
152	55	TIME	136	36
153	0			

END OF FILE

The Cosy Files

The content of each of the cosy files is as follows:

File 2. System Routines	11. 2RC
1. STL	12. 2RD
2. DSD	13. 2TB
3. MTR	14. 2TJ
4. CMR	15. 2TR
	16. 2TS
File 3. CM Resident CP Routines	17. 2TW
1. ACGOER	18. 2WD
2. DBLE	19. 7DP
3. EXP	20. 7TP
4. GETBA	21. CHK
5. IBAIEX	22. CIO
6. LOCF	23. MSG
7. SINCOS	
8. SNGL	File 5. Disk Resident PP Routines
9. SQRT	1. 007
10. SYSTEM	2. 1CO
11. TAN	3. 1DF
12. XRCL	4. 1DS
	5. 1FM
File 4. CM Resident PP Routines	6. 1LT
1. 1AJ	7. 1PL
2. 1BJ	8. 1PO
3. 1LJ	9. 1RF
4. 1OT	10. 1RI
5. 2BD	11. 1RO
6. 2BP	12. 1TD
7. 2CF	13. 2BT
8. 2DF	14. 2EF
9. 2DT	15. 2LA
10. 2LP	16. 2LB

17. 2LE	File 7. Disk Resident FORTRAN Object Time
18. 2PC	Routines
19. 2RT	1. ALNLOG
20. 2WT	2. ASINCQS
21. 3OT	3. ATAN
22. 3SD	4. ATAN2
23. 4SD	5. BACKSP
24. DIS	6. BUFFEI
25. DMP	7. BUFFEO
26. HLP	8. CABS
27. LBC	9. CBAIEX
28. LDR	10. CCOS
29. LOC	11. CEXP
30. LOD	12. CLOG
31. PBC	13. CSIN
32. PBS	14. CSQRT
33. RBR	15. DABS
34. RFL	16. DATAN
35. SOS	17. DBADEX
36. TIM	18. DBAIEX
37. WBR	19. DEXP
	20. DISPLA
	21. DLNLOG
File 6. Disk Resident Utility Routines	
1. BKSP	22. DMOD
2. CATALOG	23. DSIGN
3. COPY	24. DSINCOS
4. COPYBF	25. DSQRT
6-5. COPYN <i>← mitten</i>	26. DUMP
5-6. COPYSBF <i>← mitten</i>	27. DVCHK
7. LOADER	28. ENDFIL
8. OVERLOD	29. IDINT
9. REWIND	30. IFENDF
10. VERIFY	31. INPUTB

32. INPUTC	File 8. ASCENT
33. INPUTS	1. ASCENT (overlay 0,0)
34. IOCHEC	2. ASCENT1 (overlay 1,0)
35. IOCHEK	
36. KODER	File 9. FORTRAN
37. KRAKER	1. RUN (overlay 0,0)
38. LENGTH	2. RUN1 (overlay 1,0)
39. OUTPTB	3. Q8DIAGP (overlay 1,1)
40. OUTPTC	
41. OUTPTS	
42. OVERFL	
43. OVERLAY	
44. PAUSE	
45. RANF	
46. RBAIEX	
47. RBAREX	
48. REMARK	
49. REWINM	
50. SECOND	
51. SEGMENT	
52. SLITE	
53. SLITET	
54. SSWTCH	
55. START	
56. TANH	
57. TIME	

The List Tape

The composite list tape contains the following routines and is written in packed display code:

File 1 System routines (STL, DSD, MTR, CMR)
File 2 CM resident CP routines
File 3 CM resident PP routines
File 4 Disk resident PP routines
File 5 Disk resident utility routines
File 6 Disk resident FORTRAN object time routines
File 7 ASCENT
File 8 FORTRAN

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Modifying CMR

The only modifications which may be necessary to the system file are changes to the Equipment Status Table (EST). Memory size is automatically assigned by MTR at dead start time. The EST modifications may be made in a number of ways:

1. Changing EST (locations 2100-2200) from the console after dead start.
2. Use CMR from COSY file with appropriate modification cards.

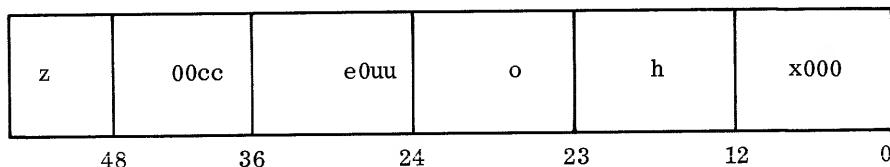
A COSY deck of CMR has been included in this release (file 1 record 4). CMR is composed of sixteen elements in one ASPER program.

<u>Location (octal)</u>		
1. POINTERS	0-30	
2. DATE LINE	31-36	Preset in CMR
3. START	37-57	
4. PPCOM	60-177	
5. CPAREA	200-1777	
6. CPRES	2000-2077	
7. EST	2100-2177	
8. CLD	2200-2377	
9. PLD	2400-2477	
10. TRT0	2500-2577	
11. TRT1	2600-2677	
12. TRT2	2700-2777	
13. TRT3	3000-3077	
14. TRT4	3100-3177	
15. FNT/FST	aaaa-3777	
16. DFB	4000-4777	

aaaa may vary from 2600 to 3200 depending on the number of disks in the system. Each disk requires a 100₈ word TRT (TRT0, TRT1, TRT2, TRT3, TRT4). When the system contains fewer than 5 disks, the origin of FNT/FST may be moved back into the space reserved for the unused TRT tables. CMR is provided in ASPER source language. This is necessary in order that the binary text be free of loader tables.

Equipment Status Table (EST)

The format of EST for 6000 equipment is as follows:



z=2000 Signifies an empty EST entry. The remaining bytes are zero.
 =0000 Signifies the entry defines a piece of equipment in the system. The remaining bytes are significant.
 cc Channel on which the equipment is attached.
 e 6000 synchronizer number.
 uu Unit number
 o On/off bit; 0 indicates off, 1 indicates on. This bit can be changed with the ONnn/OFFnn statements from the console.
 h Equipment type in display code:
 DA Channel 0 disk unit
 DB Channel 1 disk unit
 DC Channel 2 disk unit
 DD Channel 3 disk unit
 DE Channel 4 disk unit
 CR Card reader
 CP Card punch
 DS Display console
 LP Line printer
 MT 607 magnetic tape
 WT 626 magnetic tape
 x Zero indicates 6000 equipment.

The format of EST for 3000 equipment is as follows:

Z	BB AA	DD CC	O HH	SEUU
---	-------	-------	------	------

where Z = 2000 Signifies an empty EST entry. The remaining bytes are zero. (12 bits)
 = 0000 Signifies the entry defines a piece of equipment.
 AA, BB, CC, DD are channels connected. (6 bits each)
 O is the on/off bit. (1 bit)
 HH is the equipment type (11 bits) in display code as listed above.
 S is the 6681 number. (3 bits)
 E is the equipment number. (3 bits)
 UU is the unit number. (6 bits).

Figure 2. Listing of CMR

ED 2	ASCENT - VERSION 2.0	PAGE NO.	2
	ASPER CMR		00001
	*****		00002
	! CMR -- CENTRAL MEMORY RESIDENT		00003
	! *****		00004
	! ALL CENTRAL MEMORY TABLES ARE POSITIONED		00005
	! AND POINTERS ARE SET ACCORDING TO		00006
	! THE STARTING ADDRESSES SET BELOW --		00007
	CPAREA EQU 2008 ,CONTROL POINT AREAS		00008
	CPRES EQU 20008 ,CP RESIDENTS		00009
	EST EQU 21008 ,EQUIPMENT STATUS TABLE		00010
	CLD EQU 22008 ,CENTRAL LIBRARY DIRECTORY		00011
	PLD EQU 24008 ,PERIPHERAL LIBRARY DIRECTORY		00012
	TKT0 EQU 25008 ,TRACK RESERVATION TABLE -- DISK 0		00013
	FNT EQU 32008 ,FILE NAME + STATUS TABLE		00014
	DFB EQU 40008 ,DAYFILE BUFFER		00015
	RSL EQU 50008 ,RESIDENT CP SUBROUTINE LIBRARY		00016
	RPL EQU 70008 ,RESIDENT PERIPHERAL LIBRARY		00017
	.		00018
	DFBIN EQU DFB+3 ,INPUT POINTER FOR DFB		00019
	TKT1 EQU TKT0+100B ,TRACK RESERVATION TABLE -- DISK 1		00020
	TKT2 EQU TKT1+100B ,TRACK RESERVATION TABLE -- DISK 2		00021
	TKT3 EQU TKT2+100B ,TRACK RESERVATION TABLE -- DISK 3		00022
	TKT4 EQU TKT3+100B ,TRACK RESERVATION TABLE -- DISK 4		00023
	LTRK EQU 7778 ,LAST TRACK NO. (DISK POSITION)		00024
	SLOZ EQU 01008 ,SECTOR LIMIT FOR OUTER ZONE HALF-TRACKS		00025
	SLIZ EQU 00628 ,SECTOR LIMIT FOR INNER ZONE HALF-TRACKS		00026
	.		00027
	POINTERS TO CM TABLES		00028
	CON 0315B,2200B,0,0,5000B SYSTEM LABEL --CMR,		00029
	0000 0315		00030
	0001 2200		00031
	0002 0000		00032
	0003 0000		00033
	0004 5000		00034
	0005 7000 CON RPL,0,0,0,0 RPL POINTER,		00035
	0006 0000		00036
	0007 0000		00037
	0010 0000		00038
	0011 0000		00039
	0012 2400 CON PLD,TKTU,0,0,0 PLD POINTER,		
	0013 2500		
	0014 0000		
	0015 0000		
	0016 0000		
	0017 4000 CON DFB,DFBIN,DFB,RSL,0 DFB POINTER,		
	0020 4003		
	0021 4000		
	0022 5000		
	0023 0000		
	0024 3200 CON FNT,DFB,0,0,0 FNT POINTER,		
	0025 4000		

CMR	ED 2	ASCENT - VERSION 2,0			PAGE NO.	3
	0026	0000				
	0027	0000				
	0030	0000				
	0031	2100	CON	EST,CLD,0,0,0	EST POINTER.	00040
	0032	2200				
	0033	0000				
	0034	0000				
	0035	0000				
	0036	5000	CON	RSL,RPL,0,0,0	RSL POINTER.	00041
	0037	7000				
	0040	0000				
	0041	0000				
	0042	0000				
	0043	2200	CON	CLD,PLD,0,0,0	CLD POINTER.	00042
	0044	2400				
	0045	0000				
	0046	0000				
	0047	0000				
	0050	2500	CON	TRT0,LTRK,0,SLOZ,SLIZ	TRT DISK 0.	00043
	0051	7777				
	0052	0000				
	0053	0100				
	0054	0062				
	0055	2600	CON	TRT1,LTRK,0,SLOZ,SLIZ	TRT DISK 1.	00044
	0056	7777				
	0057	0000				
	0060	0100				
	0061	0062				
	0062	2700	CON	TRT2,LTRK,0,SLOZ,SLIZ	TRT DISK 2.	00045
	0063	7777				
	0064	0000				
	0065	0100				
	0066	0062				
	0067	3000	CON	TRT3,LTRK,0,SLOZ,SLIZ	TRT DISK 3.	00046
	0070	7777				
	0071	0000				
	0072	0100				
	0073	0062				
	0074	3100	CON	TRT4,LTRK,0,SLOZ,SLIZ	TRT DISK 4.	00047
	0075	7777				
	0076	0000				
	0077	0100				
	0100	0062				
	0101	0000	BSSZ	15	CHANNEL STATUS TABLE(CST).	00048
	0120	0003	CON	3,0,0,0,0	STATUS FOR PSEUDO=CONTROL POINT.	00049
	0121	0000				
	0122	0000				
	0123	0000				
	0124	0000				
	0125	1517	CON	1217B,1611B,2417B,2200B,0	JOB NAME FOR CONTROL POINT 0	00050
	0126	1611				
	0127	2417				
	0130	2200				
	0131	0000				
	0132	0000	BSSZ	22	IDLE TIMES.	00051
	0163	0001	CON	1,0,0,0,0	INITIAL P ADR, FOR SIMULATOR.	00052

CMR

ED 2

ASCENT • VERSION 2.0

PAGE NO.

4

0164 0000
0165 0000
0166 0000
0167 0000
0170 5533 DPC * 00,00,00,* TIME 00053
0171 3357
0172 3333
0173 5733
0174 3357
0175 5523 DPC * SCOPE OPERATING SYSTEM = VERSION 2.0, JULY 1966 * 00054
0176 0317
0177 2005
0200 5517
0201 2005
0202 2201
0203 2411
0204 1607
0205 5523
0206 3123
0207 2405
0210 1555
0211 4655
0212 2605
0213 2223
0214 1117
0215 1655
0216 3557
0217 3356
0220 5512
0221 2514
0222 3155
0223 3444
0224 4141
0225 5555
0226 0000 CON 0,0,0,0,0 00055
0227 0000
0230 0000
0231 0000
0232 0000
0233 0000 BSSZ 490 STARTING TIMES, COMMUNICATION AREA 00056
1205 0001 CON 1,4000B,0,0,0 RA=CONTROL POINT , 00057
1206 4000
1207 0000
1210 0000
1211 0000
1212 0000 BSSZ 70 EXCHANGE JUMP PACKAGE 00058
1320 0000 CON 0,0,0,140B,0 00059
1321 0000
1322 0000
1323 0140
1324 0000
1325 0000 BSSZ 560 RA=CONTROL POINT , 00060
2405 0001 CON 1,4000B,0,0,0 00061
2406 4000
2407 0000
2410 0000

CMR	ED 2	ASCENT - VERSION 2,0			PAGE NO.	5
2411	0000					
2412	0000					
2520	0000	BSSZ	70		EXCHANGE JUMP PACKAGE	00062
2521	0000	CON	0,0,0,140B,0			00063
2522	0000					
2523	0140					
2524	0000					
2525	0000	BSSZ	560			00064
3605	0001	CON	1,4000B,0,0,0		RA=CONTROL POINT ,	00065
3606	4000					
3607	0000					
3610	0000					
3611	0000					
3612	0000	BSSZ	70		EXCHANGE JUMP PACKAGE	00066
3720	0000	CON	0,0,0,140B,0			00067
3721	0000					
3722	0000					
3723	0140					
3724	0000					
3725	0000	BSSZ	560			00068
5005	0001	CON	1,4000B,0,0,0		RA=CONTROL POINT ,	00069
5006	4000					
5007	0000					
5010	0000					
5011	0000					
5012	0000	BSSZ	70		EXCHANGE JUMP PACKAGE	00070
5120	0000	CON	0,0,0,140B,0			00071
5121	0000					
5122	0000					
5123	0140					
5124	0000					
5125	0000	BSSZ	560			00072
6205	0001	CON	1,4000B,0,0,0		RA=CONTROL POINT ,	00073
6206	4000					
6207	0000					
6210	0000					
6211	0000					
6212	0000	BSSZ	70		EXCHANGE JUMP PACKAGE	00074
6320	0000	CON	0,0,0,140B,0			00075
6321	0000					
6322	0000					
6323	0140					
6324	0000					
6325	0000	BSSZ	560			00076
7405	0001	CON	1,4000B,0,0,0		RA=CONTROL POINT ,	00077
7406	4000					
7407	0000					
7410	0000					
7411	0000					
7412	0000	BSSZ	70		EXCHANGE JUMP PACKAGE	00078
7520	0000	CON	0,0,0,140B,0			00079
7521	0000					
7522	0000					
7523	0140					
7524	0000					
7525	0000	BSSZ	560			00080

CMR	ED	2	ASCENT - VERSION 2.0				PAGE NO,	6
Z	0605	0001	CON	1,4000B,0,0,0		RA=CONTROL POINT .		00081
Z	0606	4000						
Z	0607	0000						
Z	0610	0000						
Z	0611	0000						
Z	0612	0000	BSSZ	7U		EXCHANGE JUMP PACKAGE		00082
Z	0720	0000	CON	0,0,0,140B,0				00083
Z	0721	0000						
Z	0722	0000						
Z	0723	0140						
Z	0724	0000						
Z	0725	0000						
Z	002022		MOVE	BSSZ EQU CON	555 2022B 0,MOVE,U,0,0		START OF STORAGE MOVE PROGRAM.	00084 00085 00086
Z	2000	0000						
Z	2001	2022						
Z	2002	0000						
Z	2003	0000						
Z	2004	0000						
Z	2005	0000	BSSZ	5				00087
Z	2012	0040	CON	40B,0,0,0,0		SET EXIT MODE,		00088
Z	2013	0000						
Z	2014	0000						
Z	2015	0000						
Z	2016	0000						
Z	2017	0000	C	BSSZ CENTRY ENTRY	75 * STORAGE MOVE PROGRAM * EQ 81=B2, EXIT \$ S87 =1 CON 0412B,0,61B,7000B,1		EXCHANGE JUMP PACKAGE, * STORAGE MOVE PROGRAM *	00089 00090 00091 00092
Z	2132	0412						
Z	2133	0000						
Z	2134	0061						
Z	2135	7000						
Z	2136	0001	C	NG	B3,DOWN \$ S85 ==2 CON 750B,20B,2561B,5077B,7775B			00093 00094
Z	2137	0730						
Z	2140	0020						
Z	2141	2561						
Z	2142	5077						
Z	2143	7775	C	SA1	B2=B7 \$ SA2 B2+B5 \$ JP LOOP CON 5712B,7562B,2502B,0,2026B			00095 00096
Z	2144	5712						
Z	2145	7562						
Z	2146	2502						
Z	2147	0000						
Z	2150	2026	CDOWN	S85 B7+B7 \$ SA1 B1 \$ SA2 B1+B7 CON 6657B,7561B,1056B,2174B,6000B				00097 00098
Z	2151	6657						
Z	2152	7561						
Z	2153	1056						
Z	2154	2174						
Z	2155	6000	CLUOP	SA3 A1+B5 \$ SA4 A2+B5 \$ BX6 X1 \$ LX7 X2 CON 5431B,5544B,2510B,6102B,2702B				00099 00100
Z	2156	5431						
Z	2157	5544						
Z	2160	2510						
Z	2161	6102						
Z	2162	2702						

ASCENT - VERSION 2.0

CMR	ED	PAGE NO.
Z		7
Z	2163	C 00101
Z	2164	3547 00102
Z	2165	2310
Z	2166	6302
Z	2167	2704
Z	2170	C 00103
Z	2171	5463 3547 00104
Z	2172	4361
Z	2173	1100
Z	2174	0004
Z	2175	C 00105
Z	2176	5413 5542 00106
Z	2177	4507
Z	2200	1200
Z	2201	2026
Z	2202	C 00107
Z	2203	0200 JP EXIT 00108
Z	2204	0000
Z	2205	0000
Z	2206	0000
Z	2207	0000 BSSZ 25 00109
Z	2240	0000 CON 0,2,0,0,0 00110
Z	2241	0002
Z	2242	0000
Z	2243	0000
Z	2244	0000
Z	2245	0000 CON 0,2060B,0,0,0 00111
Z	2246	2060
Z	2247	0000
Z	2250	0000
Z	2251	0000
Z	2252	0000 CON 0,208,0,0,0 00112
Z	2253	0020
Z	2254	0000
Z	2255	0000
Z	2256	0000
Z	2257	0000 BSSZ 65 00113
Z	2360	3333 CON 3333B,3300B,0,0,0 00114
Z	2361	3300
Z	2362	0000
Z	2363	0000
Z	2364	0000
Z	2365	0000 CON 0,0,0,0,0 00115
Z	2366	0000
Z	2367	0000
Z	2370	0000
Z	2371	0000
Z	2372	0400 CON 0400B,0,0200B,0,0 00116
Z	2373	0000
Z	2374	0200
Z	2375	0000
Z	2376	0000

CMR

ED 2

ASCENT = VERSION 2.0

PAGE NO,

8

Z

2377

0000

BSSZ 62

00117

CMR

ED 2

ASCENT - VERSION 2.0

PAGE NO.

4

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Z ***** EST -- EQUIPMENT STATUS TABLE *****
Z ***** FORMAT FOR 3000-SERIES CONTROLLERS *****
Z
Z   1ST BYTE = CONTROL PT, ADDRESS (TO WHICH EQUIP IS ASSIGNED) 00119
Z   2ND BYTE = A + B CHANNELS CONNECTED INTO CONTROLLER 00120
Z   3RD BYTE = C + D CHANNELS CONNECTED INTO CONTROLLER 00121
Z   4TH BYTE = EQUIP, TYPE (2 LETTERS IN DISPLAY CODE) 00122
Z   4TH BYTE, LEFTMOST BIT = INTERLOCK (0 = ON, 1 = OFF) 00123
Z   5TH BYTE = 6681 NO. + 3000 EQUIP, NO. + UNIT NO, 00124
Z
Z ***** FORMAT FOR 6000 SYNCHRONIZERS *****
Z
Z   1ST BYTE = CONTROL POINT ADDRESS, OR 2000 IF EMPTY ENTRY 00125
Z   2ND BYTE = CHANNEL NO, 00126
Z   3RD BYTE = SYNCHRONIZER + UNIT NO, 00127
Z   4TH BYTE = INTERLOCK + EQUIP, TYPE IN DISPLAY CODE 00128
Z   5TH BYTE = NOT USED 00129
Z
Z ***** EQUIPMENT LIST *****
Z
Z      IN     EQU    0      EQUIPMENT IS IN THIS CONFIGURATION 00130
Z      OUT    EQU    2000B   EMPTY EST ENTRY == NO EQUIP, ATTACHED 00131
Z      DACH   EQU    0      DISK 0 (DA) CHANNEL = 0 00132
Z      SYNC   EQU    1000B   DISK SYNCHRONIZER = 1, UNIT NO, * 0 00133
Z      CR1C   EQU    12B    CARD READER 1 ON CHAN 12B 00134
Z      CH1E   EQU    400B   CARD READER 1 = EQUIP, 4 00135
Z      CPCH   EQU    13B    CARD PUNCH ON CHAN, 13 00136
Z      CPEQ   EQU    700B   CARD PUNCH = EQUIP, 7 00137
Z      DS1C   EQU    10B    DISPLAY SCOPE 1 ON CHAN, 10 00138
Z      DSYN   EQU    7000B   DISPLAY SCOPE SYNCHRONIZER = 7 00139
Z      LP1C   EQU    11B    LINE PRINTER 1 ON CHAN, 11 00140
Z      000400  EQU    600B   LINE PRINTER 1 = EQUIP, 6 00141
Z      000113  EQU    11B    LINE PRINTER 2 ON CHAN, 11 00142
Z      000700  EQU    700B   LINE PRINTER 2 = EQUIP, 7 00143
Z      000010  EQU    10B    MAG, TAPE CONTROLLER ON CHANNEL 12 00144
Z      007000  EQU    12B    MT1 = EQUIP, 5, UNIT 0 00145
Z      000011  EQU    500B   MT2 = EQUIP, 5, UNIT 1 00146
Z      000600  EQU    501B   MT3 = EQUIP, 5, UNIT 2 00147
Z      000011  EQU    502B   MT4 = EQUIP, 5, UNIT 3 00148
Z      000700  EQU    503B
Z
Z      DA     EQU    0401B
Z      CH     EQU    0322B
Z      CP     EQU    0320B
Z      DS     EQU    0423B
Z      LP     EQU    1420B
Z      MT     EQU    1224B
Z
Z      CON    EQU    IN,DACH,SYNC,DA,0      DISK 0 ON CHAN 0,
Z      2500   0000
Z      2501   0000
Z      2502   1000
Z      2503   0401

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CMR ED 2

ASCENT - VERSION 2.0

PAGE NO. 10

Z	2504	0000				
Z	2505	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0		00172
Z	2506	0000				
Z	2507	0000				
Z	2510	0000				
Z	2511	0000				
Z	2512	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0		00173
Z	2513	0000				
Z	2514	0000				
Z	2515	0000				
Z	2516	0000				
Z	2517	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0		00174
Z	2520	0000				
Z	2521	0000				
Z	2522	0000				
Z	2523	0000				
Z	2524	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0		00175
Z	2525	0000				
Z	2526	0000				
Z	2527	0000				
Z	2530	0000				
Z	2531	0000	CON	IN,CR1C,0,CR,CR1E	CARD READER1,	00176
Z	2532	0012				
Z	2533	0000				
Z	2534	0322				
Z	2535	0400				
Z	2536	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0		00177
Z	2537	0000				
Z	2540	0000				
Z	2541	0000				
Z	2542	0000				
Z	2543	0000	CON	IN,CPCH,0,CP,CPEQ	CARD PUNCH,	00178
Z	2544	0013				
Z	2545	0000				
Z	2546	0320				
Z	2547	0700				
Z	2550	0000	CON	IN,DS1C,DSYN,DS,0	DISPLAY SCOPE,	00179
Z	2551	0010				
Z	2552	7000				
Z	2553	0423				
Z	2554	0000				
Z	2555	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0		00180
Z	2556	0000				
Z	2557	0000				
Z	2560	0000				
Z	2561	0000				
Z	2562	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0		00181
Z	2563	0000				
Z	2564	0000				
Z	2565	0000				
Z	2566	0000				
Z	2567	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0		00182
Z	2570	0000				
Z	2571	0000				
Z	2572	0000				
Z	2573	0000				

CMR	ED	2	ASCENT - VERSION 2,0		PAGE NO.	11
Z	2574	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0		00183
Z	2575	0000				
Z	2576	0000				
Z	2577	0000				
Z	2600	0000				
Z	2601	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0		00184
Z	2602	0000				
Z	2603	0000				
Z	2604	0000				
Z	2605	0000				
Z	2606	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0		00185
Z	2607	0000				
Z	2610	0000				
Z	2611	0000				
Z	2612	0000				
Z	2613	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0		00186
Z	2614	0000				
Z	2615	0000				
Z	2616	0000				
Z	2617	0000				
Z	2620	0000	CON	IN,LP1C,0,LP,LP1E	LINE PRINTER 1,	00187
Z	2621	0011				
Z	2622	0000				
Z	2623	1420				
Z	2624	0600				
Z	2625	0000	CON	IN,LP2C,0,LP,LP2E	LINE PRINTER 2,	00188
Z	2626	0011				
Z	2627	0000				
Z	2630	1420				
Z	2631	0700				
Z	2632	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0		00189
Z	2633	0000				
Z	2634	0000				
Z	2635	0000				
Z	2636	0000				
Z	2637	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0		00190
Z	2640	0000				
Z	2641	0000				
Z	2642	0000				
Z	2643	0000				
Z	2644	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0		00191
Z	2645	0000				
Z	2646	0000				
Z	2647	0000				
Z	2650	0000				
Z	2651	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0		00192
Z	2652	0000				
Z	2653	0000				
Z	2654	0000				
Z	2655	0000				
Z	2656	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0		00193
Z	2657	0000				
Z	2660	0000				
Z	2661	0000				
Z	2662	0000				
Z	2663	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0		00194

Z	2664	0000		
Z	2665	0000		
Z	2666	0000		
Z	2667	0000		
Z	2670	2000	CON OUT,0,0,0,0	00195
Z	2671	0000		
Z	2672	0000		
Z	2673	0000		
Z	2674	0000		
Z	2675	2000	CON OUT,0,0,0,0	00196
Z	2676	0000		
Z	2677	0000		
Z	2700	0000		
Z	2701	0000		
Z	2702	2000	CON OUT,0,0,0,0	00197
Z	2703	0000		
Z	2704	0000		
Z	2705	0000		
Z	2706	0000		
Z	2707	2000	CON OUT,0,0,0,0	00198
Z	2710	0000		
Z	2711	0000		
Z	2712	0000		
Z	2713	0000		
Z	2714	2000	CON OUT,0,0,0,0	00199
Z	2715	0000		
Z	2716	0000		
Z	2717	0000		
Z	2720	0000		
Z	2721	2000	CON OUT,0,0,0,0	00200
Z	2722	0000		
Z	2723	0000		
Z	2724	0000		
Z	2725	0000		
Z	2726	2000	CON OUT,0,0,0,0	00201
Z	2727	0000		
Z	2730	0000		
Z	2731	0000		
Z	2732	0000		
Z	2733	2000	CON OUT,0,0,0,0	00202
Z	2734	0000		
Z	2735	0000		
Z	2736	0000		
Z	2737	0000		
Z	2740	2000	CON OUT,0,0,0,0	00203
Z	2741	0000		
Z	2742	0000		
Z	2743	0000		
Z	2744	0000		
Z	2745	2000	CON OUT,0,0,0,0	00204
Z	2746	0000		
Z	2747	0000		
Z	2750	0000		
Z	2751	0000		
Z	2752	2000	CON OUT,0,0,0,0	00205
Z	2753	0000		

CMR	ED	2	ASCENT - VERSION 2,0	PAGE NO.	13
Z	2754	0000			
Z	2755	0000			
Z	2756	0000			
Z	2757	2000			
Z	2760	0000	CON OUT,0,0,0,0		00206
Z	2761	0000			
Z	2762	0000			
Z	2763	0000			
Z	2764	2000			
Z	2765	0000	CON OUT,0,0,0,0		00207
Z	2766	0000			
Z	2767	0000			
Z	2770	0000			
Z	2771	2000	CON OUT,0,0,0,0		00208
Z	2772	0000			
Z	2773	0000			
Z	2774	0000			
Z	2775	0000			
Z	2776	2000	CON OUT,0,0,0,0		00209
Z	2777	0000			
Z	3000	0000			
Z	3001	0000			
Z	3002	0000			
Z	3003	2000	CON OUT,0,0,0,0		00210
Z	3004	0000			
Z	3005	0000			
Z	3006	0000			
Z	3007	0000			
Z	3010	0000	CON IN,MTCH,0,MT,MT1E	MAG TAPE 1,	00211
Z	3011	0012			
Z	3012	0000			
Z	3013	1524			
Z	3014	0500			
Z	3015	0000	CON IN,MTCH,0,MT,MT2E	MAG TAPE 2,	00212
Z	3016	0012			
Z	3017	0000			
Z	3020	1524			
Z	3021	0501			
Z	3022	0000	CON IN,MTCH,0,MT,MT3E	MAG TAPE 3,	00213
Z	3023	0012			
Z	3024	0000			
Z	3025	1524			
Z	3026	0502			
Z	3027	0000	CON IN,MTCH,0,MT,MT4E	MAG TAPE 4,	00214
Z	3030	0012			
Z	3031	0000			
Z	3032	1524			
Z	3033	0503			
Z	3034	2000	CON OUT,0,0,0,0		00215
Z	3035	0000			
Z	3036	0000			
Z	3037	0000			
Z	3040	0000			
Z	3041	2000	CON OUT,0,0,0,0		00216
Z	3042	0000			
Z	3043	0000			

Z	3044	0000			
Z	3045	0000			
Z	3046	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00217
Z	3047	0000			
Z	3050	0000			
Z	3051	0000			
Z	3052	0000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00218
Z	3053	2000			
Z	3054	0000			
Z	3055	0000			
Z	3056	0000			
Z	3057	0000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00219
Z	3060	2000			
Z	3061	0000			
Z	3062	0000			
Z	3063	0000			
Z	3064	0000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00220
Z	3065	2000			
Z	3066	0000			
Z	3067	0000			
Z	3070	0000			
Z	3071	0000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00221
Z	3072	2000			
Z	3073	0000			
Z	3074	0000			
Z	3075	0000			
Z	3076	0000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00222
Z	3077	2000			
Z	3100	0000			
Z	3101	0000			
Z	3102	0000			
Z	3103	0000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00223
Z	3104	2000			
Z	3105	0000			
Z	3106	0000			
Z	3107	0000			
Z	3110	0000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00224
Z	3111	2000			
Z	3112	0000			
Z	3113	0000			
Z	3114	0000			
Z	3115	0000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00225
Z	3116	2000			
Z	3117	0000			
Z	3120	0000			
Z	3121	0000			
Z	3122	0000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00226
Z	3123	2000			
Z	3124	0000			
Z	3125	0000			
Z	3126	0000			
Z	3127	0000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00227
Z	3130	2000			
Z	3131	0000			
Z	3132	0000			
Z	3133	0000			

27

CMR	ED	2	ASCENT = VERSION 2,0	PAGE NO,	15
Z	3134	0000			
Z	3135	2000			
Z	3136	0000	CON OUT,0,0,0,0		00228
Z	3137	0000			
Z	3140	0000			
Z	3141	0000			
Z	3142	2000			
Z	3143	0000	CON OUT,0,0,0,0		00229
Z	3144	0000			
Z	3145	0000			
Z	3146	0000			
Z	3147	2000			
Z	3150	0000	CON OUT,0,0,0,0		00230
Z	3151	0000			
Z	3152	0000			
Z	3153	0000			
Z	3154	2000			
Z	3155	0000	CON OUT,0,0,0,0		00231
Z	3156	0000			
Z	3157	0000			
Z	3160	0000			
Z	3161	2000			
Z	3162	0000	CON OUT,0,0,0,0		00232
Z	3163	0000			
Z	3164	0000			
Z	3165	0000			
Z	3166	2000			
Z	3167	0000	CON OUT,0,0,0,0		00233
Z	3170	0000			
Z	3171	0000			
Z	3172	0000			
Z	3173	2000			
Z	3174	0000	CON OUT,0,0,0,0		00234
Z	3175	0000			
Z	3176	0000			
Z	3177	0000			
Z	3200	0000			
Z	0200	0401	BSSZ 2560 CON 0401B,3106B,1114B,0500B,0020B DAYFILE		00235
Z	0201	3106			00236
Z	0202	1114			
Z	0203	0500			
Z	0204	0020			
Z	0205	0000			
Z	4000	5533	BSSZ 1915 DPC * 00.00,00, DEAD=STAR* INITIAL DAYFILE ENTRY		00237
Z	4001	3357			00238
Z	4002	3333			
Z	4003	5733			
Z	4004	3357			
Z	4005	5504			
Z	4006	0501			
Z	4007	0446			
Z	4010	2324			
Z	4011	0122			
Z	4012	2455			
Z	4013	0000	CON 2455B,0,0,0,0		00239
Z	4014	0000			

ASCENT - VERSION 2.0

PAGE NO. 16

BSSZ 2545
END

00240
00241

508

00,00,59, ACMR000, READ,
00,00,59, ACMR000, PP 000 SEC.
00,00,59, ACMR000, ACMR,10,1000,70000,
00,01,13, ACMR000, REQUEST COSTAPE,
00,01,13, ACMR000, (52 ASSIGNED)
00,01,13, ACMR000, COPYN(,DISC,COSTAPE)
00,01,23, ACMR000, ASCENT(LIST,CI,DISC)
00,01,27, ACMR000, 508 ERRORS IN CMR
00,01,28, ACMR000, CP 008,238 SEC,
00,01,28, ACMR000, PP 013,108 SEC,
SCOPE OPERATING SYSTEM = VERSION 2.0, JULY 1966

Dead Start Panel Settings

The dead start panel is set as follows:

3000 Tape Controller Version

0001	75xx
0002	77xx
0003	e00u
0004	77xx
0005	0010
0006	77xx
0007	1400
0010	74xx
0011	2001
0012	0000
0013	71xx
0014	0015

where e=controller number, u=unit number, and xx=channel number on which the system tape is mounted. (For 3000 systems, xx may only be channels 12 or 13.)

Word 14 has been changed from that in Version 1.1 to make the panel the same as for the engineer's tape.

Preparing The System File From COSY Files

ASCENT Version 2.0 produces a new COSY format. It accepts as input either the old format or the new. The new format allows for COSY output on files other than P80C. The COSY decks in this release are in the new format and must be assembled with Version 2.0. The ASCENT control card and identification of COSY alter cards have also been changed to allow for more flexible file manipulation.

All binary and COSY decks produced by ASCENT and RUN contain an identification header before the binary text. The purpose of this header is to provide a uniform means for identifying the program. The ID header has the following format:

word 1-- 7700 0016 0000 0000 0000B

word 2-- seven or less character name in display code, left justified.

word 3 through 15-- reserved for future use.

COPYN, a new routine provided to aid in library preparation, uses the name in word 2 to identify the logical record. The ID header is stripped off at dead start time by STL. However, STL itself must not contain the header. It must either be stripped off by COPYN or it must be removed physically from a card deck (first card). For decks produced by ASCENT the name is the name found in the operand field of an ASCENT or ASPER pseudo operation. For a FORTRAN program the name is the program name.

FORTRAN and ASCENT are on the library in overlay format. Therefore, whenever changes are made to the programs a new absolute overlay must be generated. This requires assembling the overlay to be corrected, inserting the appropriate overlay card in front of the binary output and then having the loader generate the absolute overlays.

It is possible to create a complete binary system tape without producing binary decks. The following listing shows the control cards along with the associated ASCENT and COPYN directives that are necessary to create such a tape.

LBUILD,10,4000,55000.	
REQUEST COSY.	LIBRARY TAPE
REQUEST LIBRARY.	NEW LIBRARY TAPE
REWIND (COSY)	
COPYBF (COSY,XX)	SKIP OVER BINARY LIBRARY
ASCENT (PO,F1,CI,COSY)	ASSEMBLE 8 COSY FILES
ASCENT (LGO,F2,CI,COSY)	
ASCENT (PO,F3,CI,COSY)	
ASCENT (PO,F4,CI,COSY)	
ASCENT (LGO,F5,CI,COSY)	
ASCENT (LGO,F6,CI,COSY)	
ASCENT (LGO,F7,CI,COSY)	
ASCENT (LGO,F8,CI,COSY)	
COPYN (,F9,F7)	INSERT OVERLAY DIRECTIVES
COPYN (,F10,F8)	
LOAD (F9)	GENERATE ABSOLUTE OVERLAYS
NOGO.	
LOAD(F10)	
NOGO.	
COPYN (1,LIBRARY,F1)	STRIP ID FROM STL
COPYN (,LIBRARY,F1)	GENERATE NEW LIBRARY TAPE
CATALOG (LIBRARY)	CATALOG NEW TAPE
UNLOAD (LIBRARY)	
7-8-9 card	END OF CONTROL CARDS
IDENT	ASCENT DIRECTIVES TO
7-8-9 card	ASSEMBLE 8 FILES
IDENT	
7-8-9 card	COSY MODS TO ROUTINES MAY
IDENT	BE INCLUDED HERE.
7-8-9 card	
IDENT	
7-8-9 card	
IDENT	
7-8-9 card	
IDENT	

```

7-8-9 card          IDENT
7-8-9 card          IDENT
7-8-9 card          IDENT
    REWIND (F7)      COPYN DIRECTIVES TO INSERT
    \,,INPUT          OVERLAY CARDS
    \,,F7
    \,,INPUT
    \,,F7
    WEOF (F9)
7-8-9 card          END COPYN DIRECTIVES
    OVERLAY(F11,0,0) INPUT TO COPYN
7-8-9 card          ASCENT OVERLAY CARDS
    OVERLAY(F11,1,0)
7-8-9 card          COPYN DIRECTIVES TO INSERT
    REWIND(F8)        OVERLAY CARDS
    \,,INPUT
    \,,F8
    \,,INPUT
    \,,F8
    \,,INPUT
    \,,F8
    WEOF (F10)
7-8-9 card          END COPYN DIRECTIVES
    OVERLAY(F12,0,0) INPUT TO COPYN
7-8-9 card          FORTRAN OVERLAY CARDS
    OVERLAY(F12,1,0)
7-8-9 card          OVERLAY(F12,1,1)
7-8-9 card          REWIND (LIBRARY)      COPYN DIRECTIVES
    REWIND (F1)
    REWIND (F2)
    REWIND (F3)
    REWIND (F4)
    REWIND (F5)
    REWIND (F6)
    REWIND (F11)
    REWIND (F12)
    STL,,F1          END COPYN DIRECTIVES
7-8-9 card          1,* ,F1          COPY FILE THRU END OF FILE
    SKIPF(LIBRARY,-1) SKIP BACK OVER FILE MARK
    1,,INPUT          COPY ZERO LENGTH RECORD
    1,* ,F2
    SKIPF(LIBRARY,-1)
    1,,INPUT
    1,* ,F3
    SKIPF(LIBRARY,-1)

```

```

1,,INPUT
1,* ,F4
SKIPF(LIBRARY,-1)
1,,INPUT
1,* ,F11
SKIPF(LIBRARY,-1)
1,* ,F12
SKIPF(LIBRARY,-1)
1,* ,F5
SKIPF(LIBRARY,-1)
1,* ,F6
SKIPF(LIBRARY,-1)
1,,INPUT
WEOF(LIBRARY)
REWIND(LIBRARY)
7-8-9 card
7-8-9 card
7-8-9 card
7-8-9 card
7-8-9 card
7-8-9 card
6-7-8-9 card

```

The following example illustrates how to assemble a program (1BJ), with modification, from the master file and generate a modified library.

```

JOB,10,400,60000.
REQUEST MASTER.
COPYN (,NEWCOSY,MASTER)                                FETCH 1BJ
ASCENT (L,PO,XX,CI,NEWCOSY)                            ASSEMBLE 1BJ
REQUEST OLDDLIB.
REWIND (OLDDLIB)
REQUEST NEWLIB.
REWIND (NEWLIB)
COPYN (,NEWLIB, OLDDLIB,XX)                            MERGE OLDDLIB AND 1BJ ONTO NEWLIB
CATALOG (NEWLIB)
UNLOAD (NEWLIB)
7-8-9 card
REWIND (MASTER)                                         COPYN DIRECTIVES
SKIPF (MASTER,3)                                         1BJ IN 4th FILE
1BJ,,MASTER                                              1BJ COSY TO NEWCOSY
REWIND (NEWCOSY)
7-8-9 card
(COSY mods
    COSY
7-8-9 card
1,1AJ, OLDDLIB                                         END COPYN DIRECTIVES
1BJ,,XX                                                 MODIFICATIONS TO 1JB
2,* ,OLDDLIB                                           COSY (column 11) TERM. MODS
                                                        COPY ROUTINES UP TO 1BJ
                                                        COPY NEW 1BJ
                                                        SKIP OLD 1BJ,COPY REST

```

REWIND (OLDLIB)
 REWIND (NEWLIB)
 7-8-9 card
 6-7-8-9 card

This example illustrates how to modify ASCENT1, generate new overlays for ASCENT, and prepare a new library.

```

JOB, 10,200,60000.  

REQUEST NEWLIB.  

REWIND (NEWLIB)  

REQUEST OLDDLIB.  

REWIND (OLDDLIB)  

REQUEST MASTER.  

REWIND (MASTER)  

COPYBF (MASTER,YY,7) SKIP 7 FILES.  

ASCENT(L,PO,XX,CI,MASTER) ASSEMBLE ASCENT, ASCENT1  

COPYN (,L1,XX) INSERT OVERLAY CARDS  

LOAD (L1) GENERATE OVERLAYS  

NOGO.  

COPYN (,NEWLIB,OLDDLIB,L2) MERGE OLDDLIB AND ASCENT  

CATALOG (NEWLIB)  

UNLOAD (NEWLIB)  

7-8-9 card  

  IDENT ASCENT1 Mods to ASCENT1  

  (COSY Mods)  

  COSY  

  FINIS  

7-8-9 card  

REWIND (XX) COPYN DIRECTIVES  

  1,,INPUT OVERLAYS TO L1  

  1,,XX  

  1,,INPUT  

  1,,XX  

7-8-9 card END COPYN DIRECTIVES  

OVERLAY (L2,0,0) INPUT TO COPYN.  

7-8-9 card  

OVERLAY (L2,1,0)  

7-8-9 card  

  1,ASCENT,OLDDLIB COPYN DIRECTIVES  

  SKIPR (NEWLIB,-1) COPY UP TO ASCENT  

  REWIND (L2)  

  1,2,L2 COPY ASCENT, ASCENT1  

  2,* ,OLDDLIB COPY REST OF FILE  

  REWIND (OLDDLIB)  

  REWIND (NEWLIB)  

7-8-9 card  

6-7-8-9 card

```

Figure 3. SCOPE Verification Program

33

ASCENT - VERSION 2.0				PAGE NO., 1
		ASCENT ENTRY	DECK1 START	
000000	00000000000000000000000000	CON	0	
000001	00000000000000000000000000	CON	0	
000002	00000000000000000000000000	CON	0	
000003	00000000000000000000000000	CON	0	
000004	00000000000000000000000000	CON	0	
000005	7160000026 EXIT 5160000022 R START	SX6 SA6 SA6 SX7 SA7 SX7 SA7 SX6 LX6 SX5	GENE FIRST OUT BUFFEND IN ENDLIM LIMIT 031117B 42 CPB IX6 1	SET UP CIO
000006	5160000024			
000007	5170000023			
000010	5170000025			
000011	20652 7150000021 36665			
000012	5160000001	SA6		
000013	5110000021 R LOOP 5120000020 R	SA1 SA2 BX3 ZR	CPB MASK X1*X2 X3,LUOP	TEST FOR END OF CIO
000014	11312 0303000013			
000015	5150000017 10650	SA5 BX6	GETOUT X5	SET UP THE EXIT
000016	5160000001 0400000004 R	SA6 EQ	1 EXIT	
000017	05160400000000000000000000	GETOUT	VFD	D18/END,N42/0
000020	000000000000000000000001	MASK	CON	000000000000000000000001
000021	17252420252400000024	CPB	CON	17252420252400000024B
000022	000000000000000000000000	FIRST	CON	0
000023	000000000000000000000000	IN	CON	0
000024	000000000000000000000000	OUT	CON	0
000025	000000000000000000000000	LIMIT	CON	0
000026	5523031720055271722	GENE	DPC	* SCOPE WORKS OK,*
000027	1323551713575555555			
000030	000000000000000000000000	CON	0	
000031	000000000000000000000000	BUFFEND	CON	0
000032	000000000000000000000000	ENDLIM	CON	0
		END	START!	
NUMBER OF LINES WITH DIAGNOSTICS ---				0

CURE MAP 00,01.48. NORMAL CONTROL 000100 000133 000000 000000
--TIME--LOAD MODE --L1--L2----TYPE----USER----CALL-----FWA LOAD--LWA LOAD--BLNK COMN--LENGTH--
FWA LOADER 125123 FWA TABLES 125111
PROGRAM---+ADDRESS+ *-*LABEL*-*COMMON*-
DECK1 000100 REFERENCES
ENTRY----+ADDRESS+ REFERENCES
START 000105 REFERENCES
----UNSATISFIED EXTERNALS----

SCOPE WORKS OK.

00,01.42, JOB1001, READ.
00,01.44, JOB1001, PP 002 SEC,
00,01.44, JOB1001, JOB1,17,100,13000U,
00,01.45, JOB1001, ASCENT(LIST,PB,LGU,FILE1)
00,01.47, JOB1001, FILE1,
00,01.48, JOB1001, CP 000,440 SEC,
00,01.48, JOB1001, PP 002,422 SEC,
SCOPE OPERATING SYSTEM - VERSION 2,0, JULY 1966

```

ASCENT
ENTRY TEST

MACRO REVEAL,CC,NN,FF,II,OO,LL
SX6 FF
SA6 FIRST
SX6 II
SA6 IN
SX6 OO
SA6 OUT
SX6 LL
SA6 LIMIT
SA5 CC
SX6 NN
BX6 X5*X6
SA6 CRP
SX5 031117B
LX5 42
SX6 CBP
BX6 X5*X6
SA6 1
SA1 1
NZ X1,*+
SA1 CRP
LX1 59
NG X1,*+3
SX6 220314B
LX6 42
SA6 1
JP * = 4

+
NO
ENDM

000000 00000000000000000000 CBR BSS 1
000001 00000000000000000000 FIRST BSS 1
000002 00000000000000000000 IN BSS 1
000003 00000000000000000000 OUT BSS 1
000004 00000000000000000000 LIMIT BSS 1

000005 11162025240000000000 INPUT VFD D30/INPUT
000006 17252420252400000000 OUTPUT VFD D36/OUTPUT
MACRO WRITE,FIRSTWA,LASTWA
REVEAL OUTPUT,24B,FIRSTWA,LASTWA,FIRSTWA,LASTWA+1

ENDM

: FINAL IS A MACRO WHICH TERMINATES A PROGRAM

: MACRO FINAL
SA1 EXIT
BX6 X1
SA6 1
PS
ENDM
FIN13001
FINAL002
FINAL003
FINAL004
FINAL005
FINAL006
FINAL007
FINAL008
FINAL009
FINAL010

000007 05160400000000000000 EXIT VFD D18/END

TEST WRITE MESS1,MESS2

```

Figure 4. ASCENT Verification Program

000010	7160000112	R TEST	SX6 MESS1
	5160000001	R	SA6 FIRST
000011	7160000120	R	SX6 MESS2
	5160000002	R	SA6 IN
000012	7160000112	R	SX6 MESS1
	5160000003	R	SA6 OUT
000013	7160000121	R	SX6 MESS2+1
	5160000004	R	SA6 LIMIT
000014	5150000006	R	SA5 OUTPUT
	7160000024		SX6 24B
000015	12656		BX6 X5*X6
	5160000000	R	SA6 CBP
000016	7150031117		SX5 31117B
	20552		LX5 52B
000017	7160000000	R	SX6 CBP
	12656		BX6 X5*X6
000020	5160000001		SA6 1
000021	5110000001	*	SA1 1
	0311000021	R	NZ X1,*
000022	5110000000	R	SA1 CBP
	20173		LX1 73B
000023	0331000026	R	NG X1,**3
	7160220314		SX6 220314B
000024	20652		LX6 52B
	5160000001		SA6 1
000025	0200000021	R	JP *-4
000026	46000	*	NO
	5110000007	R	FINAL
	10610		SA1 EXIT
000027	5160000001		BX6 X1
	000000000000		SA6 1
			PS
000112	34012303051624550116	MESS1	ORG *+50
000113	04551417010405225523		DPC 501ASCENT AND LOADER SEEM TO WORK
000114	05051555241755271722		
000115	13555555555555555555		
000116	55555555555555555555		
000117	00000000000000000000		
000120	00000000000000000000	MESS2	CON 0
			CON 0
			END TEST

NUMBER OF LINES WITH DIAGNOSTICS ---

0

CORE MAP	00.02.02, NORMAL	CONTROL	000100	000221	000000	000000
--TIME--	LOAD MODE	--L1--L2----TYPE-----	USER	CALL	FWA LOAD	LWA LOAD
FWA LOADER	045123	FWA TABLES	045111	--LABLED--	BLNK COMN--	LENGTH--
=PROGRAM---	ADDRESS-		--COMMON--			
TEST	000100					
--ENTRY----	ADDRESS-					
TEST	000110					
----UNSATISFIED EXTERNALS----						
			REFERENCES			
				REFERENCES		

ASCENT AND LOADER SEEM TO WORK

00.01.52, TEST002. READ.
00.01.55, TEST002. PP 003 SEC.
00.01.56, TEST002. TEST,17,100,50000.
00.01.56, TFST002. COMMENT, ASSEMBLE AND EXECUTE TO
00.01.56, TEST002. COMMENT, VERIFY THAT ASCENT IS
00.01.57, TEST002. ASCENT,L,LGO,PROG.
00.02.01, TEST002. PROG.
00.02.03, TFST002. CP 000.638 SEC.
00.02.03, TFST002. PP 005.543 SEC.
SCOPE OPERATING SYSTEM - VERSION 2.0, JULY 1966

CMR ED 2

Z	4015	0000
Z	4016	0000
Z	4017	0000

NUMBER OF LINES WITH DIAGNOSTICS ---

Figure 5. COPYN Verification Program

```
RWIND(MAGTAPE)
1,,INPUT
SFIF(MAGTAPE)
1,6,INPUT
WFUF(MAGTAPE)
WFUF(MAGTAPE)
REWIND(MAGTAPE)
```

| Page 1 of printout |

COPYN TEXT CARDS

```
SJFF(MAGTAPE,1)
SJPR(MAGTAPE,4)
REC3,MAGTAPE
SKIPR(MAGTAPE,2)
1,,MAGTAPE
SJPR(DISC,-1)
```

41

| Page 2 of printout |

ASCENT - VERSION 2.0

PAGE NO,

1

ED 0

ASCENT - VERSION 2.0

PAGE NO. 2

***** WARNING - NO ENTRY POINTS *****
ASCENT REC6
• THE COPYN ROUTINE PERFORMED CORRECTLY A TEST WHICH
• INCLUDED REWIND FILE, WRITE END OF FILE, SEARCH FILE BY
• NAME AND NUMBER, AND COPY A RECORD.
END

00001
00002
00003
00004
00005

NUMBER OF LINES WITH DIAGNOSTICS ---

0

— Page 4 of printout —

42

15.50.59. COPY011. READ.
15.51.01. COPY011. PP 002 SEC.
15.51.02. COPY011. COPYNT,10,100,50000. 2
15.51.02. COPY011. 42,MCMURRAY,4N654
15.51.02. COPY011. COMMENT. PROGRAM COPYNT TESTS COPYN AND
15.51.02. COPY011. COMMENT. OUTPUTS A MESSAGE TO PRINTER
15.51.03. COPY011. COMMENT.GIVING STATUS OF COPYN
15.51.17. COPY011. REQUEST MAGTAPE.
15.51.17. COPY011. (91 ASSIGNED)
15.51.18. COPY011. COPYN(0,MAGTAPE,INPUT)
15.51.20. COPY011. COPYN(0,DISC,MAGTAPE)
15.51.25. COPY011. ASCENT(LIST,C1,DISC)
15.51.26. COPY011. CP 001.104 SEC.
15.51.26. COPY011. PP 007.651 SEC.
SCOPE OPERATING SYSTEM - VERSION 2.0, JULY 1966

— Page 5 of printout —

Figure 6. FORTRAN Verification Program

```
PROGRAM FNVALID (TAPE 1)
DOUBLE PRECISION X
ITAPE=1
WRITE(ITAPE,100)
FORMAT(* FORTRAN VALIDATION *)
X=DSQRT(100.0D+000)
IF(DABS(X-10.0D).LE..00000001D)GO TO 1
WRITE(ITAPE,101)X
FORMAT(* ERROR, TEST FAILED, X=*, D30.11)
CALL EXIT
WRITE(ITAPE,102)
FORMAT(* TEST SUCCESSFUL *)
END
```

PROGRAM LENGTH INCLUDING I/O BUFFERS
002117

FUNCTION ASSIGNMENTS

STATEMENT ASSIGNMENTS

1 - 000035 100 - 000050 101 - 000062 102 - 000067

BLOCK NAMES AND LENGTHS

VARIABLE ASSIGNMENTS

ITAPE - 000105 X - 000103

START OF CONSTANTS

000043

START OF TEMPORARIES

000073

START OF INDIRECTS

000103

UNUSED COMPILER SPACE

013300

CORE MAP 00.00.40. NORMAL CONTROL 000100 004721 000000 000000
 ---TIME---LOAD MODE --L1--L2----TYPE-----USER---+---CALL-----FWA LOAD--LWA LOAD--BLNK COMN--LENGTH--
 FWA LOADER 042123 FWA TABLES 041757.
 -PROGRAM---ADDRESS- --LABLED---COMMON--
 FNVALID 000100
 SYSTEM 002217
 OUTPTC 003132
 DSQRT 003526
 DABS 003603
 GETBA 003620
 KODER 003637
 XRCL 004714
 --ENTRY----ADDRESS- REFERENCES
 FNVALID 000101
 Q8NTRY 002220 FNVALID 000102
 SYSTEM 002365 OUTPTC 003146
 DSQRT 003564
 DABS 003612
 KODER 004530
 SYSTEMC 002332
 SYSTEMP 002360
 END 002257 FNVALID 000142
 STOP 002306
 EXIT 002300 FNVALID 000134
 ABNORMAL 002315 OUTPTC 003147
 KODER 004531
 OUTPTC 003134 FNVALID 000106 000107 000130 000132 000133 000137 000140
 DSQRT 003527 FNVALID 000111
 DABS 003604 FNVALID 000122
 GETBA 003620 OUTPTC 003142
 KODER 003640 OUTPTC 003136 003161
 XRCL 004714 OUTPTC 003153 003204 003214 003217 003242
 ----UNSATISFIED EXTERNALS---- REFERENCES

**FORTRAN VALIDATION
TEST SUCCESSFUL**

00.00.34, FNVA000, READ.
00.00.34, FNVA000, PP 000 SEC.
00.00.34, FNVA000, FNVALID,12,777,45000.
00.00.35, FNVA000, RUN(S)
00.00.39, FNVA000, LGO(OUTPUT)
00.00.43, FNVA000, END FNVALID
00.00.43, FNVA000, CP 000,201 SEC.
00.00.43, FNVA000, PP 002,841 SEC.

6400/6600

SUPPLEMENTARY SYSTEMS INSTALLATION

PERT/TIME VERSION 1.0

6400/6600 PERT/TIME operating under SCOPE Version 2.0 has now been released. The release consists of:

- A tape containing a compiled absolute binary file, two end-of-files, and the source file of the program
- A sample test deck consisting of two data decks type "A" and type "B" input
- Two verification decks

PERT/TIME under SCOPE Version 2.0 differs from PERT/TIME under SCOPE Version 1.1 internally only. Overlays have been implemented and chains removed. When requesting PERT/TIME Version 1.0, the operating system under which it is to operate must be specified.

The following document is available for 6000 PERT/TIME:

64/6600 PERT/TIME Reference Manual, Pub. No. 60133600

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

To load the absolute binary overlay program from tape to F_N PERT66, common PERT66, and execute data, the following control and data cards are required.

PERT, 1, 1000, 150000.
REQUEST TAPE 5.
REWIND (TAPE 5)
COPYBF (TAPE 5, PERT66)
COMMON PERT66.
REWIND (PERT66)
PERT66.
R/S
PERT network
R/S
EOF

R/S=record separator 7-8-9 in column 1

EOF=end-of-file 6-7-8-9 in column 1

To execute additional networks, the following control cards are required:

```
PERT 2, 1, 1000, 150000.  
COMMON PERT66.  
REWIND (PERT66)  
*  
PERT66.  
**  
R/S  
PERT network  
EOF
```

*If tapes are required, insert as follows:

REQUEST TAPE 4.	To input old master tape
REQUEST TAPE 6.	To make and save new master file

**If TAPE 4 and TAPE 6 are used, these cards should follow PERT66. also.

```
REWIND (TAPE 4)  
REWIND (TAPE 6)
```

To unload and save tapes the cards required are:

```
UNLOAD (TAPE 4)  
UNLOAD (TAPE 6)
```

following the rewinds.

To list or punch the PERT source file, the following control cards are required:

```
PERT, 1, 200, 70000.  
REQUEST TAPE.  
REWIND (TAPE)  
COPYBF (TAPE, X, 3)  
COPYBF (TAPE, OPERATOR)  
REWIND (TAPE)  
R/S  
EOF  
OPERATOR=PUNCH for punched output  
=OUTPUT for listing
```

To execute or compile the source file, the following control cards are required:

```
PERT, 1, 500, 70000.  
REQUEST TAPE.  
REWIND (TAPE)  
COPYBF (TAPE, XX, 3)  
COPYBF (TAPE, TAPE 5)  
REWIND (TAPE 5)  
RUN (S, 150000,, TAPE 5,,, 70000)  
*  
LOAD (LGO)
```

NOGO.
**
PERT66.
R/S
PERT network
EOF

*To save load-and-go file insert:

REQUEST TAPE 8.
REWIND (LGO)
COPYBF (LGO, TAPE 8)
REWIND (LGO)

**To save overlay tape insert:

REQUEST TAPE 9.
REWIND (PERT66)
COPYBF (PERT66, TAPE 9)
REWIND (PERT66)

For larger test cases of 1000 activities or more, CPU time may be saved by assigning TAPE 1, TAPE 2, and TAPE 3 to magnetic tapes.

Figure 7. Partial Sample of Type A PERT/TIME Verification Deck

PERT/TIME ACTIVITY REPORT										PAGE 1							
REPORTING ORGN.			CONTRACT NO. 333							TERM-							
PERT TEST(VARIOUS SORT KEYS) N										REPORT DATE- 9/17/64							
1ST SORT KEY PREDECESSOR EVENT NO.										RELEASE DATE- 9/17/64							
2ND SORT KEY SUCCESSOR EVENT NO.																	
3RD SORT KEY LEAST SLACK																	
4TH SORT KEY EXPECTED DATE (TE)																	
EVENT	PRFD.	SUCC.	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	PROB.	ACTIV.	DATE	DATE	REMAINING	ORG.	ACCOUNT NO.							
I	00	01		0	0.0	9/30/64	A 9/17/64	1.7	0.0	ORG1 012345678900							
I	01	02		.99	7.6	11/10/64	11/23/64	1.7	7.6	ORG4 01							
I	01	03		.99	3.6	10/13/64	11/24/64	5.9	3.6	ORG3 001257567890							
I	01	04		.99	5.3	10/26/64	11/19/64	3.7	5.3	ORG1 51							
I	02	05		.88	4.3	12/11/64	12/23/64	1.7	11.9	ORG4 02							
I	02	09		.99	4.3	12/11/64	4/28/65	19.2	11.9	ORG1 31							
I	03	05		.99	4.1	11/11/64	12/23/64	5.9	7.7	ORG4 03							
I	03	06		.99	4.1	11/11/64	12/30/64	6.6	7.7	ORG2 01							
I	04	07		.99	2.3	11/10/64	12/ 8/64	3.7	7.6	ORG2 53							
I	04	08		.99	3.8	11/20/64	1/18/65	7.7	9.1	ORG1 52							
I	05	00		.86	4.0	1/12/65	1/22/65	1.7	15.9	ORG5 023456718560							
I	06	10		.99	3.0	12/ 3/64	1/22/65	6.9	10.7	ORG1 03							
I	06	11		.99	3.0	12/ 3/64	1/21/65	6.6	10.7	ORG2 81							
I	07	11		.99	6.0	12/23/64	1/21/65	3.7	13.6	ORG2 52							
I	08	12		.99	4.3	12/22/64	2/17/65	7.7	13.4	ORG1 54							
I	09	13		.99	0.0	12/11/64	4/28/65	19.2	11.9	ORG1 31							
I	10	15		.85	5.0	2/16/65	2/26/65	1.7	20.9	ORG2 01							
I	11	16		.99	3.5	1/20/65	2/15/65	3.7	17.1	ORG2 81							
I	12	14		.99	3.1	1/15/65	3/10/65	7.7	16.5	ORG5 51							
I	13	18		.99	1.1	12/18/64	5/ 5/65	19.2	13.0	ORG4 71							
I	14	17		.99	4.6	2/17/65	4/12/65	7.7	21.1	ORG2 41							
I	15	19		.84	2.8	3/ 8/65	3/18/65	1.7	23.7	ORG5 61							
I	15	22		.99	6.8	4/ 5/65	6/17/65	10.6	27.7	ORG1 71							
I	16	20		.99	4.6	2/22/65	3/18/65	3.7	21.7	ORG2 82							
I	17	21		.99	2.5	3/ 5/65	4/29/65	7.7	23.6	ORG1 42							
I	18	22		.99	6.1	2/ 3/65	6/17/65	19.2	19.1	ORGJ 72							
I	19	20		.84	0.0	3/ 8/65	3/18/65	1.7	23.7	ORG2 82							
I	20	22		.99	7.6	4/29/65	6/17/65	7.0	31.3	ORG4 71							
I	20	25		.80	14.5	6/16/65	6/29/65	1.7	38.2	ORG1 11							
I	20	27		.99	13.6	6/10/65	8/ 5/65	8.1	37.3	ORG4 21							
I	20	30		.99	8.6	5/ 6/65	9/24/65	20.0	32.3	ORG2 91							
I	21	24		.99	3.0	3/26/65	5/20/65	7.7	26.6	ORG2 41							
I	22	23		.99	-0.0	4/29/65	6/17/65	7.0	31.3	ORG2 72							
I	23	26		.99	4.1	5/27/65	7/15/65	7.0	35.4	ORG2 22							
I	23	27		.99	5.1	6/ 3/65	8/ 5/65	9.0	36.4	ORG1 21							
I	24	25		.99	5.6	5/ 5/65	6/29/65	7.7	32.2	ORG5 42							
I	25	27		.78	5.5	7/26/65	8/ 5/65	1.7	43.7	ORG1 11							
I	25	29		.99	2.0	6/30/65	8/19/65	7.1	40.2	ORG4 12							
I	26	27		.99	3.0	6/17/65	8/ 5/65	7.0	38.4	ORG5 23							
I	26	28		.99	3.1	6/18/65	8/20/65	9.0	38.5	ORG1 22							
I	27	28		.78	2.1	8/ 9/65	8/20/65	1.7	45.8	ORG2 23							

CLASSIFICATION

Figure 8. Partial Sample of Type B PERT/TIME Verification Deck

PERT/TIME MILESTONE REPORT							PAGE 1
REPORTING ORGN.			CONTRACT NO.		TERM		
PERT TEST(VARIOUS SORT KEYS) N			333		REPORT DATE- 9/17/64		
LEVEL/SUMMARY ITEM			RELEASE DATE 9/17/64				
			S=SCHEDULE COMPLETION DATE	A=ACTUAL COMPLETION DATE			
			E=EARLIEST COMPLETION DATE	M=EARLIEST COMPLETION DATE			
			L=LATEST COMPLETION DATE	AFTER MGMT ACTION			
MILE- STONE CODE	EVENT NO.	EVENT DESCRIPTION	SLACK	DATE	P 1964 YR JFMAMJJASOND	1965 JFMAMJJASOND	66 67 68 69 L YR
14	14	EVENT 14	7.7	1/18/65 1/15/65 3/10/65	.	S E L	
15	15	EVENT 15	1.7	2/12/65 2/16/65 2/26/65	.	S E L	
16	16	EVENT 16	3.7	1/22/65 1/20/65 2/15/65	.	S E L	
18	18	EVENT 18	19.2	1/11/65 12/18/64 5/ 5/65	.	S E L	
19	19	EVENT 19	1.7	3/ 5/65 3/ 8/65 3/18/65	.	S E L	
20	20	EVENT 20	1.7	3/ 5/65 3/ 8/65 3/18/65	.	S E L	
21	21	EVENT 21	7.7	3/15/65 3/ 5/65 4/29/65	.	S E L	
22	22	EVFT 22	7.0	5/ 3/65 4/29/65 6/17/65	.	S E L	
23	23	EVENT 23	7.0	5/ 3/65 4/29/65 6/17/65	.	S E L	
24	24	EVENT 24	7.7	4/ 6/65 3/26/65 5/20/65	.	S E L	
25	25	EVENT 25	1.7	6/18/65 6/16/65 6/29/65	.	S E L	

**SCOPE
VERSION 2.0****NEW FEATURES AND MODIFICATIONS**

64/6600 SCOPE Version 2.0 contains a powerful relocatable loader which allows subprograms to be assembled or compiled independently and then brought together prior to execution in one of three fashions: normal loading, segmentation, overlays. A new library utility routine, 64/6600 COPYN, has been provided to aid in program file updating. The utility routine, CATALOG, has been modified to allow for the new binary formats. SCOPE Version 2.0, including COPYN and CATALOG, is described in the SCOPE Reference Manual, Pub. No. 60173800.

DMP

1. The SCOPE 2.0 version of DMP reformats the Exchange package to label the P, RA, EM, and FL parts, as well as the individual A, B, and X registers.
2. DMP eliminates the last $n - 1$ words of an n -word block of identical words in central memory. It also eliminates the last $n - 1$ words of an n -word block of the form yyyy 6000000000000000yyyy in central memory. In this case, $(Y)_{17-0}$ is compared to Y for identity. If they are not identical, no elimination takes place.
3. Up to four words per line are printed. Less than four words will be printed under the following conditions:
 - a. If the initial address (first dump argument) is not divisible by four, the line is truncated in such a way that the next line begins with a word whose address is divisible by 4.
 - b. If there are n -word blocks of the sort described above, either that line or the next one is truncated to make the addresses in the left column divisible by 4. The line on which this occurs is a function of the addresses which occur after deletions and the number of renumberings which may take place on the same line. Addresses are printed down the left column only, unless there have been deletions on the line. In this case, the address of the first word after the deleted block is printed to flag the presence of a deletion. In columns 2, 3, and 4 the address is separated by a special character (Display Code 65) which prints as a blank if the printer drivers in use have not been modified for a 64-character set.
4. DMP provides an automatic dump of the area around a stop location if the exchange dump is requested. If $P > 77$ then $(RA + P - 77)$ through $(RA + P + 77)$ is dumped. If $P = 0$ and $RA > 77$ then $(RA - 77)$ through $(RA + 77)$ is dumped. In all other cases $(RA + 0)$ through $(RA + 100)$ is dumped.
5. The entire control point area of the requesting program is dumped if a card of the form

DMP(n,n) $n \neq 0$

is encountered. The label reads DMPC.

6. Absolute core dumps are produced by a

DMP(4xxxxx,4yyyyy)

where xxxx defines the lower bound and yyyy defines the upper bound of the absolute core locations wanted. For example:

DMP(400000,413777)

dumps the entire central resident (0 to 13777). Label reads DMPA.

7. The contents of A1 through A7 are printed on the same line with the corresponding A register.

8. The output buffer is emptied before the DMP output is produced. DMPs will not be lost if the output file is busy.
9. This version works with up to 5 disks. It has been checked out on a 1 disk machine.

Catalog

Catalog is a 2.0 library routine that accepts any file in the format described below as input and gives a listing of the packages contained in that file. The listing includes the length of each logical record, the names of the packages contained in each record, the length of each of these packages, and a checksum of each package.

Packages input to catalog must be divided into tables with header words conforming to one of the following four descriptions:

1. The first table has a control number (CN) of 7700 and the second table has a CN of 3400 (Standard format for ASCENT deck).
2. The first table has a CN of 7700 but the second does not have 3400 (ASPER deck).
3. The first table has a CN of 3400 (ASCENT deck with 77 table missing).
4. The first table has neither 7700 nor 3400 (ASPER deck with first table missing).

The output listing contains the following five sorts of information:

1. RECORD — The number of the logical record with respect to its position on the tape. Zero-length records produce a record number.
2. LENGTH — The entire length of the logical record, including all 77 tables of the packages on the record.
3. PACKAGE — The name of the package found at a well-defined location within the file. Any name beginning with a character which is nonalphanumeric or blank or zero is illegal and a minus sign (-) will replace the name in the listing. When this occurs no package length or checksum will appear.
4. CHKSUM — Computed by adding together all the words of the package and along with each word adding a counter that is decremented each time a new word is added in. This insures a unique checksum in the event that the program gets out of sequence. The final answer is then folded into 12 bits.
5. LENGTH — The length of the package. LENGTH contains all the words except those in a 77 table, if one appears.

Catalog input/output is accomplished using the Circular Buffer I/O routine.

To call the routine use: CATALOG (file1, file2). Information is taken from file1 and listed on file2. If the parameters are omitted, LIBRARY and OUTPUT are assumed.

COPYCR

COPYCR has been changed to correspond as closely as possible to the concept of a coded record. Internally, a coded record is a string of display coded characters terminated by a zero byte. It is usually produced by reading a card or preparing a line image destined for the printer or a display. However, coded records may be grouped together into a binary record.

COPYCR copies the requested number of the next available coded records. If the copy is from disk it reads binary records until it has copied the requested number of coded records, leaving the file positioned at the binary record following that which contained the last coded record. If the copy is from coded tape the requested number of records are copied but the tape may be left positioned beyond these records, depending on buffer size.

Example:

```
JOB, 10,1000,40000.  
COPYCR (INPUT, OUTPUT, 3)  
COPYCR (INPUT, OUTPUT, 1)  
7, 8, 9  
CARD1  
CARD2  
CARD3  
CARD4  
7, 8, 9  
CARD5  
6, 7, 8, 9
```

Produces on output

```
CARD1  
CARD2  
CARD3  
CARD5
```

Note that CARD4 in this example is not output because it is contained in the binary record read by the first copy.

LIMITATIONS AND KNOWN DEFICIENCIES

1. All PSR's have been corrected through PSR 72 except for 61, 65, 66, 67, 71.

2. When a user call contains a list of segments and single program names to be loaded, and the program names follow the segment names, the single programs are not loaded by the PPU routine LDR. LOADER produces the message "REQUESTED SEGMENT INCOMPLETE" and a fatal error flag is returned. Thus, when a segment is composed of more than a single named segment (which should be unusual since the structure permits the formation of a segment with sections and programs), the user must place all single program names in the SL list before the segment name.
3. When a user call requests a named segment or section containing a program of which there is more than one copy on the requested file, or when such a program is named in the SL list along with other programs, it is then possible for more than one copy of the program to be loaded into core. This happens if the file is positioned in such a manner that more than one copy of the program is encountered before the named segment, section or list of programs has been completely loaded from the file. Please note that the order of loading from an SL list is: named segment, named section, individual programs. Further, the load of each named segment or named section is treated independently.

If there is a danger of the above situation occurring, the user should assign the program name to a separate section or segment to isolate the search for it from other program loading. If this is not observed, and more than one copy of a program is loaded accidentally, the first copy is linked to all programs at the same or lower level, while the last copy loaded is linked to all higher level segments.

4. COPYN gets into a loop if the current input file is positioned at end of information and a record specified (p_1 or p_2) on the record identification card is either a non-existent record or record one of the file.
5. When in segment mode, labeled COMMON is local to the segment that declared it and can not be used as universal storage. This is not explicitly stated in the reference manual.
6. It is the user's responsibility to change the size of the FNT when necessary. If a large number of programs are being run at once and the size of the FNT is not reset appropriately, the FNT will fill up. No recovery is then possible.
7. When no file name is given on a BKSP card, a preset file name and number are used, and that file backspaced. This does not affect the user's program.

ASCENT
VERSION 2.0

NEW FEATURES AND MODIFICATIONS

Version 2.0 of ASCENT is described in the ASCENT ADB, Pub. No. 60175400.

Conversion of ASCENT Programs

On Page 5-11 in the Chippewa Operating System Reference Manual (Publication No. 60134400) rules are given for coding a subroutine in such a way as to define the relocatable parts, and the point at which execution is to begin. These rules are also valid for coding a single independent program in ASCENT 1.1. They provide that the first two words of the assembled routine should be:

VFD	D24/NAME,N18/0,A18/end
VFD	A18/reloc,A18/end,N24/params

(Note that "D24" and "N18" in the first word are based on the assumption that the name of the program has four characters; "NAME" is used in the example.)

"params" is an integer defining the number of locations that are to be left vacant by the loader before the first instruction; at load time the parameters from the control card are normally loaded into successive locations beginning at RA+2; the space for these parameters ends at RA+params+1; and execution will begin at the first instruction, in location RA+params+3.

All the instructions in the routine, i.e., the words whose addresses may be subject to relocation, lie in the area from RA+params+3 through reloc-1. "reloc" is the address of the first constant, i.e., the first word that must not be relocated, and the last constant must be at end-1.

These rules do not hold for SCOPE 2.0. In order to convert a program coded in ASCENT machine language for Chippewa 1.1 into a program for SCOPE 2.0, remove the two VFD cards described above, the "params EQU n" card, (which is now unnecessary) the "SUBRT" card, if any (as this is not a valid pseudo-op in ASCENT 2.0), the "reloc EQU **1+1" card, and the "end EQU **+1" card, if any (as it is no longer necessary to define the areas respectively occupied by instructions and constants). Immediately after the ASCENT card at the beginning of the program, insert the card:

ENTRY start

where "start" is the symbol in the location field of the instruction at which execution is to begin. Every program in ASCENT 2.0 must have at least one entry point. Execution of a program can only begin at an entry point.

Replace the END card that terminates the program with the card:

END start

where "start" is the name of the entry point at which execution is to begin. This is the simplest way of specifying the point for beginning execution of a single independent program.

Both under Chippewa 1.1 and under SCOPE 2.0, the parameters from the control card are to be found in locations RA+2, RA+3, etc. If the program addresses these by number, or by symbolic constants that are equated to 2, 3, etc., no further change has to be made. But if they are addressed by symbols that have been defined through BSS, BSSZ, or CON cards at the beginning of the program, so as to occupy space in the area whose length was defined by params, then one of the following two changes should be made:

1. Remove those defining cards, and replace them with EQU cards that directly equate the symbols to integers 2, 3, etc.
2. Leave the defining cards in the program; immediately before the first one insert the card:

ORG 2

and immediately after the last one insert the card:

ORG *

Suppose the following is a program for Chippewa 1.1:

	ASCENT	TRYME
PARAMS	EQU	5
	VFD	D30/TRYME,N12/0,A18/TERMIN
	VFD	A18/RELIC,A18/TERMIN,N24/PARAMS
PARAM1	BSS	1
PARAM2	BSS	1
PARAM3	BSS	4
GOMAN	SA1	CONA
	SA2	CONB
	FX6	X1*X2
	SA3	PARAM2
	ZR	X3,PUT
	FX6	X1/X2
PUT	SA6	CONA
	PS	
RELIC	EQU	**1+1
CONA	CON	1.
CONB	CON	2.
TERMIN	EQU	**1+1
	END	

For SCOPE 2.0, this should be changed to one of the following:

Example 1:

	ASCENT	TRYME
	ENTRY	GOMAN
PARAM1	EQU	2
PARAM2	EQU	3
PARAM3	EQU	4
GOMAN	SA1	CONA
	SA2	CONB
	FX6	X1*X2
	SA3	PARAM2
	ZR	X3,PUT
	FX6	X1/X2
PUT	SA6	CONA
	PS	
CONA	CON	1.
CONB	CON	2.
END		GOMAN

Example 2:

	ASCENT	TRYME
	ENTRY	GOMAN
	ORG	2
PARAM1	BSS	1
PARAM2	BSS	1
PARAM3	BSS	4
	ORG	*
GOMAN	SA1	CONA
	SA2	CONB
	FX6	X1*X2
	SA3	PARAM2
	ZR	X3,PUT
	FX6	X1/X2

PUT	SA6	CONA
	PS	
CONA	CON	1.
CONB	CON	2.
END		GOMAN

In ASCENT 1.1, the pseudo-op ORG had no function in ASCENT programs (though it did work in ASPER programs), because a program would ordinarily be loaded starting at location RA+0.

In ASCENT 2.0, ORG does have a function, but previous ASCENT programs can be successfully modified without using ORG. In the absence of an ORG card, ASCENT 2.0 assumes that the program begins with:

```
ORG      *
```

which means, "assemble the following for loading into the lowest-numbered available section of relocatable storage;" initially, that is, into relocatable 0. So the program will be assembled with addresses beginning at 0, and at load time it will be loaded into locations beginning at RA+100₈; all the relocatable addresses in the program will be modified accordingly. The parameters from the control card will be stored at run time, as before, starting at location RA+2, so there is no need for the user's program to explicitly reserve space for them.

In the second suggested version of the program for SCOPE 2.0, the

```
ORG      2
```

card causes everything between it and the next ORG card to be loaded into locations beginning at RA+2; thus PARAM1, PARAM2, and PARAM3 are defined correctly. The program itself must be preceded by

```
ORG      *
```

so that it will be assembled as relocatable code, for eventual loading in an area beginning at RA+100₈.

When two or more programs are to be assembled separately, but are expected to be loaded together at some time, they can be coded according to either of the suggested models given above. They can both find the parameter string starting at location RA+2. The first program will be loaded at RA+100₈, but the others will be loaded higher up in memory.

LIMITATIONS AND KNOWN DEFICIENCIES

1. All PSR's through PSR 19 have been corrected except PSR 18.
2. Macros do not pass the names of parameters that are themselves other macro names.
3. DPC instructions do not expand correctly within macros.
4. The use of literal names results in UU diagnostics at the END card.

**FORTRAN
VERSION 2.0**

NEW FEATURES AND MODIFICATIONS

Version 2.0 of 64/6600 FORTRAN is an improvement of Version 1.1. Some changes were necessary to allow the system to operate under the 2.0 SCOPE relocatable operating system. Many new features have been added and deficiencies present in 64/6600 FORTRAN Version 1.1 have been corrected. The following is a list of changes made to the system. For a more thorough description of the additions to the system see the Conversion Guide, FORTRAN Version 1.1 to 2.0, Pub. No. 60175500.

1. The compiler now compiles subprograms independently, and produces a relocatable record on a specified file. The 2.0 SCOPE loader now takes care of loading and linking subprograms together.
2. The compiler no longer recognizes a SEGMENT card nor does it interpret CALL CHAIN as a special library call. The chaining available in Version 1.1 has been replaced by the more versatile OVERLAY and SEGMENTATION capabilities of the 2.0 operating system.
3. The compiler now recognizes overlay and segment control cards if they appear between subprograms and if they begin after column six. When finding such a control card, the compiler lists it and transfers it to the binary output file(s). This is done to aid the programmer in overlay and segment preparation.
4. The format of the beginning of each subprogram has been modified and the zero words previously saved for every subroutine argument are now only saved for each argument after the sixth. The format of subprograms is as follows.

[Zero words for each argument]
after the sixth
[NAME NN]
[ENTRY/EXIT LINE]

Routines written in machine language should be in this format as the error traceback routine (SYSTEM) which has been implemented depends on this.

5. The FORTRAN compiler is called by the control card:

RUN (cm,f1,bl,if,of,rf,lc,as,cs)

cm compiler mode option; (if omitted, assume G; if unrecognized, assume S)

G compile and execute with no source list, unless explicit LIST cards appear in the deck or unless errors are present in the source deck

S compile with source list, no execute

P compile with source list and punch deck on file PUNCHB, no execute

L compile with source and object code list, no execute

M compile with source and object code list, produce a punch deck on file PUNCHB, no execute

f1 object program field length (octal); if omitted, it is set equal to the field length at compile time.

bl object program I/O buffer lengths (octal); if omitted, assumed to be 2011B

if file name for compiler input; if omitted assumed to be INPUT

of file name for compiler output; if omitted, assumed to be OUTPUT

rf file name on which the binary information is always written; if omitted, assumed to be LGO

lc line-limit (octal) on the OUTPUT file of an object program. If omitted, assumed to be 10000_8 .

as ASA switch; non-blank selects option.

cs cross reference; non-blank selects option.

6. The storage necessary for I/O buffers is now made part of the PROGRAM.
7. The operational characteristics of the compiler have been slightly modified to have more meaning under a relocatable system.
 - The length of each subprogram is written in the output file.
 - The unused compiler space for each subprogram is written in the output file.
 - The name and length of each common block is placed in the output file.
 - When the variable map is produced, if the variable is in common, the address given is relative to the start of the common block. Therefore after the address a "C" along with the octal ordinal of the common block, under block assignments, is given.
 - When the compiler has processed all input, the total number of errors detected during that compilation process is placed in the Dayfile.
 - When fatal errors are detected in a subprogram, no binary output for that subprogram is produced and no variable map is written. If the compilation mode was "G", the program will not be automatically executed.
8. The compiler is now sectioned into three overlays, (0,0), (1,0), (1,1). The (0,0) overlay, whose entry point is RUN, contains the code necessary to terminate all output buffers at the end of compilation and the code necessary to transfer to both level (1,0) of the RUN compiler and to level (1,0) of the ASCENT assembler. Level (1,0) is the main body of the compiler. Level (1,1) of the FORTRAN compiler is called when it becomes necessary to list full line diagnostics.
9. The compiler transfers control to the ASCENT assembly system when an ASCENT or ASPER header card is detected. This provides the programmer with easy linkage to and from a powerful assembly system. When the assembler completes its processing, control returns to level (0,0) of FORTRAN. If no more input is present, level (0,0) terminates the compilation. Otherwise, level (1,0) is reloaded and the compilation process continues. The assembly routines included on the Version 1.1 compiler (ASCENTF, MACHINE) are no longer part of the RUN compiler.

10. Non fatal diagnostics have been implemented. Each error results in a two or three letter diagnostic listed at the point of error detection. All two letter codes are non fatal while all three letter codes (which usually have an F suffixed to them) are fatal. If a listing is requested or if fatal errors are detected, full line diagnostics, indicating the address at which the error occurred are listed at the end of the subprogram.
11. The ENTRY statement has been implemented under the following rules.
 - It cannot appear with the range of a DO.
 - It cannot be labeled.
 - The name may not be followed by a list of arguments as it is assumed to have the same number of arguments as the subprogram in which it occurs.
 - It assumes the same type as the subprogram in which it appears.
12. LIST, NOLIST option has been implemented. If a LIST card, starting after column six appears between subprograms, listing takes place from that point until a NOLIST card, starting after column six is detected. After a NOLIST card is detected no listing takes place until another LIST card appears or a fatal error occurs. If fatal errors occur all subprograms after the NOLIST card will be then listed, as under the G compilation mode. This is due to the extremely costly backspace problem with disk files.
13. Variable format may now be a simply subscripted integer variable.
14. The routine SYSTEM has been expanded to list all diagnostics the object routines require and to provide full error traceback information. Capabilities exist for producing non-standard error recovery and for changing the status of errors from non-fatal to fatal or vice versa.
15. The initialization code formerly compiled when a PROGRAM card was being processed is now in a routine called Q8NTRY. This was done in order to incorporate overlays, replacing the former usage of a SEGMENT header card.
16. Since a certain number of routines are always required at execution time, such as END, Q8NTRY, and SYSTEM, these have all been included as entry points to the routine SYSTEM.
17. All object routines have been modified to call the SYSTEM routine when it becomes necessary to give diagnostics.
18. The I/O routines have been split into several routines so the coder and cracker routines only appear once. G conversion has been implemented. An ASA switch has been implemented which allows for proper ASA format re-scan and ASA P. scaling.
19. Two routines, OVERLAY and SEGMENT, have been included to provide linkage between the FORTRAN and the 2.0 loader. Basically, they translate the FORTRAN call into a recognizable call to the loader.
20. Multiple entry points have been implemented in Version 2.0 so many of the library routines have been combined. Table 1 is a list of the library routines, the entry points they contain, and the external routines they reference. SCOPE Version 2.0 allows library routines to reference other library routines. In order to take advantage of this facility, many of the object time library routines have been reorganized so that all repetitive coding is a separate routine. For example, the BCD format cracker (KRAKER) which was previously contained within both INPUTS and INPUTC is now a separate routine and can be referenced by both of the input routines. Not only have the I/O routines been divided but the mathematical library

Table 1. FORTRAN Library Routine Entry Points

Routine	Entry Points	Externals
ACGOER	ACGOER	SYSTEM, ABNORML
ALNLOG	ALOG, ALOG10	SYSTEM
ASINCOS	ASIN, ACOS	SYSTEM
ATAN	ATAN	SYSTEM
ATAN2	ATAN2	SYSTEM
BACKSP	BACKSP	SYSTEM, ABNORML, GETBA, XRCL
BUFFEI	BUFFEI	SYSTEM, ABNORML, GETBA, XRCL
BUFFEO	BUFFEO	SYSTEM, ABNORML, GETBA, XRCL
CABS	CABS	SYSTEM
CBAIEX	CBAIEX	SYSTEM
CCOS	CCOS	COS, SIN, EXP, SYSTEM
CEXP	CEXP	COS, SIN, EXP, SYSTEM
CLOG	CLOG	ALOG, ATAN2, CABS, SYSTEM
CSIN	CSIN	COS, SIN, EXP, SYSTEM
CSQRT	CSQRT	CABS, SQRT, SYSTEM
DABS	DABS	SYSTEM
DATAN	DATAN, DATAN2	SYSTEM
DBADEX	DBADEX, DBAREX, RBADEX	DLOG, DEXP, SYSTEM
DBAIEX	DBAIEX	SYSTEM
DBLE	DBLE	
DEXP	DEXP	SYSTEM
DISPLA	DISPLA	
DLNLOG	DLOG, DLOG10	SYSTEM
DMOD	DMOD	SYSTEM
DSIGN	DSIGN	SYSTEM
DSINCOS	DSIN, DCOS	SYSTEM
DSQRT	DSQRT	SYSTEM
DUMP	DUMP, PDUMP	OUTPUTC, STOP
DVCHK	DVCHK	
ENDFIL	ENDFIL	SYSTEM, ABNORML, GETBA, XRCL

Routine	Entry Points	Externals
EXP	EXP	SYSTEM
GETBA	GETBA	SYSTEM, ABNORML
<u>I</u> BAIEX	<u>I</u> BAIEX	SYSTEM
IDINT	IDINT	SYSTEM
IFENDF	IFENDF	SYSTEM, ABNORML, GETBA
INPUTB	INPUTB	SYSTEM, ABNORML, GETBA, XRCL
INPUTC	INPUTC	SYSTEM, ABNORML, GETBA, XRCL, KRAKER
INPUTS	INPUTS	SYSTEM, ABNORML, KRAKER
IOCHEK	IOCHEK	SYSTEM, ABNORML, GETBA, XRCL
IOCHEC	IOCHEC	
KODER	KODER	SYSTEM, ABNORML
KRAKER	KRAKER	SYSTEM, ABNORML
LENGTH	LENGTH	SYSTEM, ABNORML, GETBA
LOCF	LOCF, XLOCF	
OUTPTB	OUTPTB	SYSTEM, ABNORML, GETBA, XRCL
OUTPTC	OUTPTC	SYSTEM, ABNORML, GETBA, XRCL, KODER
OUTPTS	OUTPTS	SYSTEM, ABNORML, KODER
OVERFL	OVERFL	
OVERLAY	OVERLAY	LOADER, SYSTEM, ABNORML
PAUSE	PAUSE	
RANF	RANF	
RBAIEX	RBAIEX	SYSTEM
RBAREX	RBAREX	ALOG, EXP, SYSTEM
REMARK	REMARK	
REWINM	REWINM	SYSTEM, ABNORML, GETBA, XRCL
SECOND	SECOND	
SEGMENT	SEGMENT	LOADER, SYSTEM, ABNORML
SINCOS	SIN, COS	SYSTEM
SLITE	SLITE	SYSTEM
SLITET	SLITET	SYSTEM
SNGL	SNGL	

Routine	Entry Points	Externals
SQRT	SQRT	SYSTEM
SSWTCH	SSWTCH	SYSTEM
SYSTEM	SYSTEM,SYSTEMC,SYSTEMP, Q8NTRY, STOP,END,EXIT,ABNORML	
TAN	TAN	SYSTEM
TANH	TANH	EXP,SYSTEM
TIME	TIME	
XRCL	XRCL	

has also been revised. CEXP, the routine which raises a complex number to a power, references the exponential routine and the SINCOS routine both of which may be called individually. Even though more features and diagnostics have been added, significant storage reduction will be noticed if several of the I/O routines are used by a single program.

21. The FORTRAN object routines test for many of the more common cases of incorrect arguments and call the subroutine SYSTEM to handle the error in the standard fashion. The table below lists, for each routine that makes such tests, the condition detected, the standard recovery action (either the answer supplied, or the word "fatal" for fatal errors), and the error number.

Table 2. FORTRAN Object Routine Error Diagnostics

The symbols INF and IND below denote the infinite and indefinite internal words, respectively.

Where an error condition is preceded by "also:" it indicates that the routine in question calls on a subordinate library routine, giving it the arguments indicated, and therefore the subordinate routine may detect some errors of its own and report them under its own error number.

Routine	Condition	Standard Recovery	Error Number
AGGOER	This routine is only called upon detection of a computed or assigned GO TO error.	Fatal	1
ACOS (R)	R = INF or R = IND or abs (R) .GT. 1.0	+IND +IND	2
ALOG (R)	R = INF or R = IND or R .LT. 0 R = 0	+IND -INF	3
ALOG10 (R)	R = INF or R = IND or R .LT. 0 R = 0	+IND -INF	4
ASIN (R)	R = INF or R = IND or abs (R) .GT. 1.0	+IND	5

Routine	Condition	Standard Recovery	Error Number
ATAN (R)	R = INF or R = IND	+IND	6
ATAN2 (R1, R2)	(R1 or R2) = (INF or IND) R1 = R2 = 0	+IND +IND	7
CABS (Z)	(real (Z) or imag (Z)) = (INF or IND)	+IND	8
CBAIEX:Z**I	(real (Z) or imag (Z)) = (INF or IND) Z = (0,0) and I .LE. 0	(+IND,+IND) (+IND,+IND)	9
CCOS (Z)	(real (Z) or imag (Z)) = (INF or IND) also: COS (real (Z)) and EXP (imag (Z))	(+IND,+IND)	10
CEXP (Z)	(real (Z) or imag (Z)) = (INF or IND) also: SIN(imag (Z)) and EXP (real (Z))	(+IND,+IND)	11
CLOG (Z)	(real (Z) or imag (Z)) = (INF or IND) also: ALOG (CABS(Z)) and ATAN2 (imag (Z), real (Z))	(+IND,+IND)	12
COS (R)	R = INF or R = IND or abs (R) .GT.1.1E14	+IND	13
CSIN (Z)	(real (Z) or imag (Z)) = (INF or IND) also: SIN(real(Z)) and EXP (imag (Z))	(+IND,+IND)	14
CSQRT (Z)	(real (Z) or imag(Z)) = (INF or IND)	(+IND,+IND)	15
DABS (D)	D = INF D = IND	+INF +IND	16
DATAN (D)	D = INF or D = IND	+IND	17
DATAN2 (D1, D2)	(D1 or D2) = (INF or IND) D1 = D2 = 0	+IND +IND	18
DBADEX: D1**D2	(D1 or D2) = (INF or IND) D1 = 0 and D2 .LE. 0 D1 .LT. 0	+IND +IND +IND	19
DBAIEX: D1**I2	D1 = INF or D1 = IND D1 = 0 and I2 .LE. 0	+IND +IND	20
DBAREX: D1**R2	(D1 or R2) = (INF or IND) D1 = 0 and R2 .LE. 0 D1 .LT. 0	+IND +IND +IND	21
DCOS (D)	D = INF or D = IND or abs (D) .GT.1.1E14	+IND	22
DEXP (D)	D = INF or D = IND D .GT. .741.67	+IND +INF	23
DLOG (D)	D = INF or D = IND or D .LT. 0 D = 0	+IND -INF	24
DLOG10 (D)	D = INF or D = IND or D .LT. 0 D = 0	+IND - INF	25

Routine	Condition	Standard Recovery	Error Number
DMOD (D1,D2)	(D1 or D2) = (INF or IND) D2 = 0 D1 / D2 .GE. 2 ** 96	+IND +IND +IND	26
DSIGN (D1,D2)	D1 = IND or D2 = (0 or INF or IND) D1 = INF	+IND INF with sign of D2	27
DSIN (D)	D = INF or D = IND or abs (D) .GT.1.1E14	+IND	28
DSQRT (D)	D = INF or D = IND or D .LT. 0	+IND	29
EXP (R)	R = INF or R = IND R .GT. 741.67	+IND +INF	30
I1**I2	I1 = 0 and I2 .LE. 0 I1 ** I2 .GE. 2**48	0 0	31
IDINT (D)	D = +INF or D = IND or D .GE. 2**59 D = -INF or D .LE. -2**59	2**59-1 1-2**59	32
RBADEX: R1**D2	(R1 or D2) = (INF or IND) R1 = 0 and D2 .LE. 0 R1 .LT. 0	+IND +IND +IND	33
RBAIEX: R1**I2	R1 = INF or R1 = IND R1 = 0 and I2 .LE. 0	+IND +IND	34
RBAREX: R1**R2	(R1 or R2) = (INF or IND) R1 = 0 and R2 .LE. 0 R1 .LT. 0	+IND +IND +IND	35
SIN (R)	R = INF or R = IND or abs (R) .GT.1.1E14	+IND	36
SLITE (I)	I .GT. 6 or I .LT. 0	Proceed	37
SLITET (I1,J2)	I1 .GT. 6 or I1 .LE. 0	I2 =2	38
SQRT (R)	R = INF or R = IND or R .LT. 0	+IND	39
SSWTCH (I1,I2)	I1 .GT. 6 or I1 .LE. 0	I2 = 2	40
TAN (R)	R = INF or R = IND or abs (R) .GT.8.4E14	+IND	41
TANH (R)	R = INF or R = IND	+IND	42
OVERLAY	Fatal error reported by LOADER	Fatal	50
SEGMENT	Fatal error reported by LOADER Non-fatal error reported by LOADER	Fatal Proceed	51 52

Routine	Condition**	Standard Recovery	Error Number
BACKSP	Unassigned medium*	FATAL	53
BUFFEI	Unassigned medium* Attempt to read past EOF on Buffer In. Last operation was a write, no data available to read. Starting address greater than terminal address.	FATAL FATAL FATAL FATAL	54 55 56 57
BUFFEO	Unassigned medium* Starting address greater than terminal address.	FATAL FATAL	58 59
ENDFIL	Unassigned medium*	FATAL	60
IFENDF	Unassigned medium*	FATAL	61
INPUTB	Unassigned medium* Attempt to read past EOF - coded input.	FATAL FATAL	62 65
INPUTS	Attempt to transfer more than 150 characters/rec. on DECODE processing.	FATAL	66
IOCHEK	Unassigned medium* for IF UNIT statement.	FATAL	67
KODER (Coded output)	Illegal Letter used as format specification. Format specification with more than 2 levels of parentheses (3 levels under ASA).	FATAL FATAL	68 69

* The execution time diagnostic "Unassigned medium" is a result of a variable file name being undefined. The diagnostic printed out is actually "Unassigned medium," file xxxxxx (where xxxxxx is the name of the undefined file)

**All Input/Output errors at execution time are fatal errors. Therefore the standard error recovery for all of the above cases is (after standard error tracing is provided) to abort the job.

Routine	Condition**	Standard Recovery	Error Number
	Coded write past end of record. Field width specified as zero. Field width specified is less than or equal to the specified decimal width. Attempt to output data under Hollerith format.	FATAL FATAL FATAL FATAL	70 71 72 73
KRAKER (Coded input)	Illegal letter used as format specification. Format specification with more than 2 levels of parentheses. Field width specified as zero. Coded read past end of record. Illegal data in the external field. Data converted is out of range. Attempt to input data under Hollerith format.	FATAL FATAL FATAL FATAL FATAL FATAL FATAL	74 75 76 77 78 79 80
LENGTH	Unassigned medium*	FATAL	81
OUTPTB	Unassigned medium*	FATAL	82
OUTPTC	Unassigned medium* Line limit as specified on RUN card exceeded.	FATAL FATAL	83 84
OUTPTS	Attempt to transfer more than 150 characters/record on ENCODE processing.	FATAL	85
REWINM	Unassigned medium*	FATAL	86
KODER (Coded output)	Attempt to output a single array under "D" format specification.	FATAL	87

* The execution time diagnostic "Unassigned medium" is a result of a variable file name being undefined. The diagnostic printed out is actually "Unassigned medium," file xxxxxx (where xxxxxx is the name of the undefined file).

**All Input/Output errors at execution time are fatal errors. Therefore the standard error recovery for all of the above cases is (after standard error tracing is provided) to abort the job.

LIMITATIONS AND KNOWN DEFICIENCIES

1. The following description of BUFFER IN/BUFFER OUT is intended to clarify their use.

When a BUFFER IN is performed on any medium, besides BCD 1/2-inch tape, one and only one logical record is read each time BUFFEI is called. If the block length specified by the call is longer than the logical record, the excess block locations will not be changed by the read. If the logical record is longer than one block, the excess words in the logical record are passed over. They will be counted but not transmitted to the program area. The number of central memory words in the logical record may be obtained by referencing LENGTH.

Since there is no logical record concept per se on BCD 1/2-inch tape, the above must be modified slightly. In this case as many 136-character physical records will be read as is necessary to fill the block. If not all of the last physical record read is needed, the physical record will be passed over and counted, but the excess words will not be transmitted to the program area.

When a BUFFER OUT is performed on any medium, besides BCD 1/2-inch tape, one logical record is written each time the routine is called. The record consists of a number of standard physical records (the size depending upon the medium) and a short record, or just a short record if the block length is less than the physical record size.

For BCD output on 1/2-inch tape the record consists of 136-character physical records. If the block length is less than 136 characters the physical record is blank-filled to 136 characters. If the block length requires several physical records the last record is blank-filled to 136 characters if necessary.

There are two restrictions on the use of BUFFER IN/BUFFER OUT:

- a. BUFFER IN does not read a mixed mode (both binary and BCD) file on 1/2-inch tape, although BUFFER OUT will write it. Parity errors occur while reading tape.
- b. When buffering out more than 136 characters on BCD 1/2-inch tape every fourteenth word loses its last 4 characters. Since the tape driver is designed to write only 136-character records, it picks up 14 words and writes the first 136 characters; the second physical record begins with the fifteenth word. When buffering in more than 136 characters the same process occurs. Every fourteenth word is zero-filled for its last 24 bits. The number of central memory words obtained by referencing LENGTH counts every physical record as 14 words.

2. The 64/6600 FORTRAN Version 2.0 compiler has been corrected through PSR number 213 with the following exceptions: 13, 208.
3. The 64/6600 FORTRAN Version 2.0 object time routines have been corrected through PSR 213 with the following exceptions: 162, 192.

4. The following DO loop compiles incorrectly if A and Z are TYPE COMPLEX.

```
DO   1   I = 1,3
DO   1   J = 1,3
A (I,J) = Z (I,J) ** K
```

5. A DATA declaration such as the following, which attempts to store excess elements into an array, receives a non-fatal **DR** diagnostic, as per specifications. However, an arithmetic error may occur during the compilation of the program.

```
DIMENSION A (3)
DATA A/1., 2., 3., 4./
```

6. If an ASCENT subroutine precedes the main FORTRAN program, the job will abort at execution time with a buffer argument error.
7. DBAIEX does not do the published error testing.
8. Non-standard error recovery for the ** power routines is of limited usefulness because the arguments of the routines are not available to the non-standard recovery, and the contents of A0 is destroyed in transferring to the non-standard recovery. Therefore, return should not be made to the place the power routine was called.
9. The interpretation of the fourth argument in calls to SEGMENT is backwards. If the argument is zero, unsatisfied externals are not satisfied from the library, if it is non-zero, they are satisfied from the library.
10. A mode 4 arithmetic error may occur in EXP for a very large negative argument. (This is also present in the 1.1 EXP routine.)

11. DATA statements of the CDC form:

```
DATA (l = n,n), . . . , (m = n,n . . . n)
```

are illegally flagged if a complex constant is the last element in a parenthetical group other than the last group. For example:

```
DATA (C = (1., 2.)), (R = 3.), where C is complex
```

does not compile whereas:

```
DATA (A = 1.), (C = (1., 2.))
```

does compile. (This also happened in Version 1.1.)

12. Inaccuracies in the results of calls to TAN may occur if the result is very large. (This is also present in the Version 1.1 TAN routine.)

13. The format conversion specification:

k (nH...) or k (*...*)

fails if the associated PRINT or WRITE statement contains no list or if the above specification appears after all list elements have been converted. For example:

```
      WRITE (10,500)
500      FORMAT (50(1H*))
```

outputs only one asterisk whereas:

```
      WRITE (10,500) A
500      FORMAT (1X,3(1H*), E10.3,5(2HXX))
```

terminates output with only one of the five "XX".

14. End-file marks are not always detected if both binary and BCD operations have been performed on the same unit. In the following example, the end-file at statement 500 is not detected.

```
      WRITE (10,1) A
      ENDFILE 10
      WRITE (10) I
      ENDFILE 10
      REWIND 10
      READ (10,1) A
      READ (10)
500      IF (EOF, 10) 2,3
```

15. The printer carriage control character + suppresses spacing after, rather than before, printing.
16. BUFFEI does not give a diagnostic when an attempt is made to read past an EOF. Every BUFFER I/O operation must be followed by an IF (UNIT, i) statement to check this.
17. The use of an erroneous file name in the RUN card causes the compiler to revert to the system name which would otherwise have been assumed for that parameter.

**PERT TIME
VERSION 1.0**

LIMITATIONS AND KNOWN DEFICIENCIES

1. Erroneous completion dates are entered for the beginning event of the network if conflicting actual and scheduled dates are input. This can be corrected by the user by removing the scheduled date on the beginning event.

SCOPE Reference Manual, Pub. No. 60173800

Page 3-2 Under PUNCHB change the fifth line of the example to read:

COPYBR (DAYFILE A)

Page 7-10 The following error messages replace those in Section 7.3.8:

GF1 A PARAMETER IS GREATER THAN 7 CHARACTERS

The first separator or parameter terminator appears after eight alphanumeric characters. GF1 can appear for any of the three parameters.

GF2 A NUMERIC EXTENDS BEYOND AN END OF FILE

P2 is numeric and is too large. The double end of file is reached before P2 is satisfied.

COPYN writes all the existing records, one end of file, and then rewinds the file.

GF3 AN ID(P1) IS REQUIRED ON ALL TEXT CARDS

A comma or separator is the first character, causing the first parameter to be a zero.

GF4 TEXT CARD CONTAINS AN ILLEGAL SEPARATOR

Only , . blank + - / * are acceptable in addition to the alphanumeric characters.

GF5 CONTROL CARD REWIND (INPUT) IS ILLEGAL

COPYN could not reposition INPUT. Therefore the card is rejected and the message printed. INPUT is left unchanged.

GF6 TOO MANY INPUT FILE NAMES ON COPYN

The current limit is ten files.

COPYN gives an error message, attempts to use the first 10 parameters, and begins execution of the program.

GF7 NO OUTPUT FILE ON THE COPYN CONTROL CARD

The second parameter on the COPYN control card is zero. COPYN sets a disk file, TEMP, as the output file and continues to process the control card.

GF8 FIELD IS NON NUMERIC ILLEGAL TEXT CARD
The SKIPR and SKIPF requests cause this error message to be given when I is not numeric.

GF9 NO INPUT FILE ON THE COPYN CONTROL CARD
Parameters three through ten on the COPYN card are zero. A disk file, TEMP, is set as the only file searched when P3 is zero (exception—an existing P3 will be searched first).

GF10 BINARY RECORD MISSING FROM INPUT
P3 is INPUT and the next record on INPUT is not the expected binary record.

GF11 ID NAME NOT IN INPUT FILES SEARCHED
The P1 parameter was not found in either P3 or any of the input files listed on the COPYN control card.

GF12 TOO MANY TEXT CARDS IN THE INPUT RECORD
BUFF is the size of the input buffer. If there are more TEXT cards than are allocated by BUFF, all the cards in the buffer are processed, then the error message is printed.

GF13 P2 IS NOT IN THE FILE OR IS UNDEFINED
Either P2 was not found in the file or it began with * or /. P2 was not *, ** or /.

GF14 A DOUBLE EOF WAS FOUND BEFORE A /
When P2 is a / and the end-of-file is encountered before a zero length record, G14 is printed and all records to the EOF are written on the output file.

GF15 A PARAMETER BEGINS BEYOND AN EOF-EOF
P1 is numeric and causes a skipping to the double end of file before P1 is satisfied. The tape is positioned before the double end of file.

